

New

COSMOLOGY

NEWSLINK

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THIS ISSUE

Denizens Of
The Deep

UFO's World-
wide

Life After
Death - More

UFO Reports

Space News



New

COSMOLOGY NEWSLINK

SINCE 1972



Editor: E. Harris. Co-editor D. Prockter.

INTRODUCTION

Cosmology is the science of the Universe as a whole; a treatise on the structure and parts of the system of creation. The title COSMOLOGY NEWSLINK, was formulated from the need to fit together inter-related subjects which may or may not have bearings on each other and perhaps leading to the answers or conclusions of some of them - if not all of earth's mysteries in which case this magazine has accomplished its function. Most of our title was suggested by Mr. Patrick Dineen, of Co. Kerry Ireland, We added the LINK.

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Editorial

Dear Readers,

Welcome to an even smarter-looking magazine. This has been made possible by being in the right place at the right time, and a big help from a friend. And we have not come into a fortune doing so. We are now looking towards different methods of production, and different techniques, to bring this magazine in line with others in this field of endeavour.

While on the subject of production, it takes on average 3 months to produce CNK, which includes some research and mechanical work. CNK goes through many stages of production before we let it loose, and that is why readers everywhere have a long wait between issues. (Some delays are also due to lack of funds).

D I N O S A U R S

Why did they die out so suddenly and mysteriously. One was found in Siberia still intact with food in its mouth, frozen to death. HOW? Martin Dawson of the York Astronomical Society said he knows some of the answers which is an amazing astronomical puzzle. How is space and dinosaurs connected? Martin said he will supply details for our next issue. So Martin, if you read this...

I would like to thank everyone who has sent in material. We found that some of it is unusable, but it is appreciated, keep it coming, and we will sort it out.

Andrea Schmülling, of Kleve, in Germany hopes to have some data about her home town for us soon. Thanks Andrea. (DANKE!) Till next time...

Edward Harris, Editor,
July 1988.

DENIZENS

OF THE

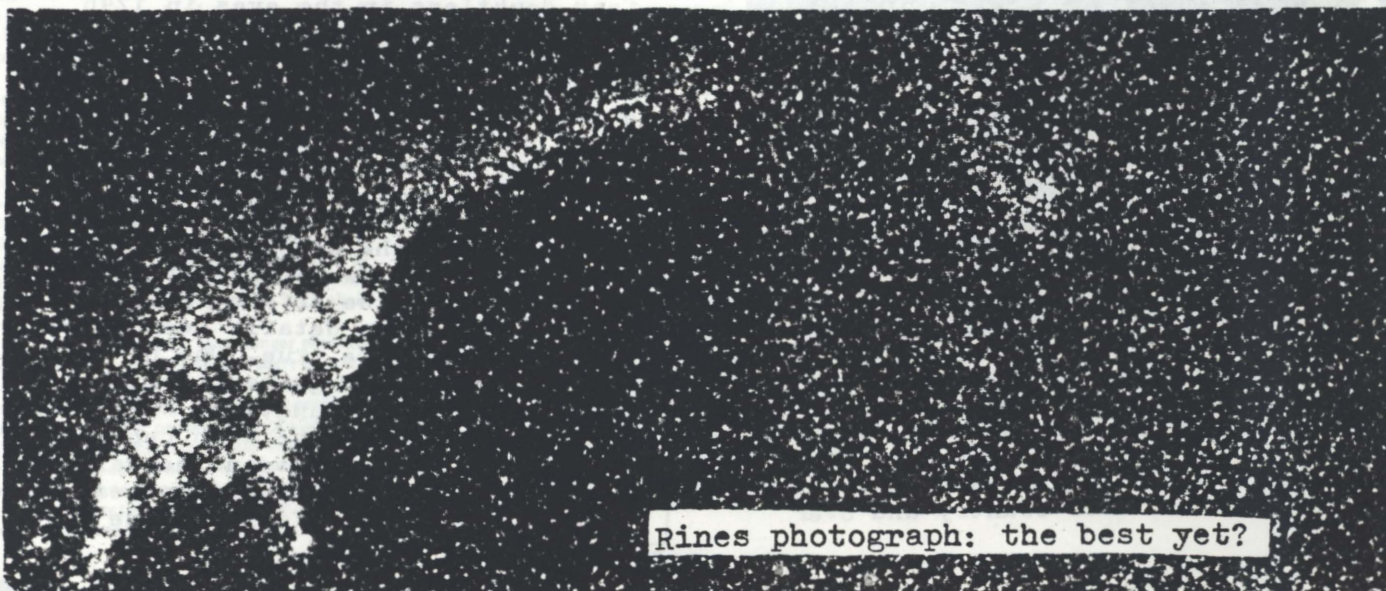
DEEP

ON 25th APRIL 1977, THE JAPANESE FISHING TRAWLER 'ZUIYO MARU' WITH NETS CAST INTO THE WARM WATERS OFF THE COAST OF CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND, CAUGHT RATHER MORE THAN THEY BARGAINED FOR. THEY WERE FISHING FOR SQUID.

But what they found immeshed in the nets was certainly no squid. It was something totally unexpected. Something strange. Something alien. It was the kind of thing that the Japanese were rather more used to seeing in 'Toho' monster movies. But this was no low-budget motion picture. This was for real. Captain Akira Tanaka and his crew had netted the badly decomposed remains of a marine creature resembling a plesiosaur-the like of which were thought to have faced extinction with the rest of the great lizards which made up the age of the dinosaur. It would have been, perhaps, one of the greatest discoveries of modern times; an actual carcass of a dinosaur, rather than the fossiles one is used to seeing in museums all over the world. Unfortunately, the mysterious rotting cadavar gave off such a repugnant odour that the fishermen feared it would contaminate their valuable cargo and had no option but to jettison their astonishing find back into the waters from whence it came. A classic case of 'the one that got away' I suppose.

Not quite. Though the creature splashed back with scant dignity over the side of the trawler, some samples were thoughtfully retained, and a series of five good, clear photographs were taken. Indeed, where would the Japanese be without their cameras? Whatever the long-dead thing was, it was some 33ft long, with very little left in the way of discernable features.

Salt water is not known for its properties as a preservative, and certainly other sea-faring predators who thrive in warm waters - sharks, for example - had made full use of their free, if not exactly fresh meal. But did they kill it, or was the hapless beast already dead when they chanced upon it? If it was, how long had it been since it popped its finny clogs? Could it actually be, as a few wide eyed speculators imagined, that it had been trapped in ice at the South Pole since the very dawn of time, and had only recently broke away and drifted into warmer waters? The much publicised catch intrigued the pressmen of the world for a short time... until the next fad came along. But as to the origin of the finny thingy, perhaps we shall never know. The most notable of Japan's marine biologists could never settle on any one explanation. The Tokyo National Science Museum observed: "Whether the animal belongs to a group of sharks or whether it is a marine reptile, we do not know of any genera or species that agree with it." Others have dismissed the entire case as indeed a rare breed of shark, made unrecognisable in a decomposed state, but Dr. F. Yasuda of the Tokyo University of Fisheries adds: "In no known species attaining a large size is the trunk so elongated. We are not able to find any known living fish species which agree with the animal trawled off New Zealand. If it is a species of shark, it may represent a species unknown to science."



Rines photograph: the best yet?

DENIZENS OF THE DEEP

How many times have you heard the phrase "...Unknown to Science" repeated? Ten, Twenty, Fifty, perhaps one hundred times in the last century? Stories of sea monsters and creatures such as the Loch Ness Monster have been with us for many years. The Vikings told of them. Virtually all lands have tales of sea beasts and water spirits which seemingly resemble no living creature science seems to recognise. But what is myth and what is reality? It is difficult to tell. Already purely fictional creations from the last hundred years enjoy almost mythical status in the eyes and minds of their admirers and devotees...Sherlock Holmes - Tarzan Of The Apes - Superman. If the great Baker Street master detective had lived he would be some 150 years old by now, but still letters to 221b arrive. Fantasy heroes are not exactly the stock-in-trade of a journal as COSMOLOGY NEWSLINK, but their honourable mention shows how characters we know become figments of a gifted writer's imagination seem real with the passing of time to so many, and are consequently absorbed into popular folklore. Thus folklore cannot be trusted to stand as an accurate record. The 1897 airship controversy slowly drifts away. But even so, many tales in the folklore annals are far too interesting to dismiss altogether. Stories collected worldwide tell of many strange things. Like the monsters of the sea-critters which make our Japanese catch seem (excuse the pun) small fry.



The strange Japanese unexpected catch

There are tales of great sea dragons...and those enigmatic bumps in the water which are kodak-ed every chance the tourists get, not only in famous Loch Ness, but in many other places - both in this country and over

seas. Let's take a look-see at some of those aquatic oddities. Those denizens of the deep which are 'unknown to science' still; we'll start our truncated whistle stop tour with the seas, since they are saltier...

Not only the Vikings, those seafaring Norsemen who live in legends, but others too told tales of great beasts living in the seas. The Bible, or rather the Old Testament, tells of the Leviathan - a sea dragon. Other tales emanate from the ancient Chinese the American Indians and the original Australians, the Aborigines. Olaf Mansson, now and forever more readily received as Olaus Magnus, exiled from his native Norse homeland to Rome after the Swedish Reformation which took place in the beginnings of the 16th Century, collected a series of tales containing numerous descriptions of sea beasts and sea serpents, finally publishing in 1555. Magnus' general description delineated a sea serpent as up to 200ft long, with a circumference of 20ft, black in colour with hair hanging from the neck, and bright shining eyes. Archbishop Magnus was of the opinion that the dramatic appearance of such a denizen of the deep was a sure sign of disaster to come. Apart from the 'portent of doom' schtick much the same was believed of comets, remember - the overall characteristics remain much the same as in more recent reports. On 6th July, 1734, a sea creature of unknown origin and fearsome appearance was seen off the Greenland Coast, in a report written by a Norwegian missionary, Hans Egede. His 1741 report told of a great body as bulky as a ship (of the time) and up to four times as long. According to the report, it leapt from the sea, like a giant unnatural flying fish, and plunged back in again, whereupon it was never espied again. In 1751, the Bishop of Bergen, one Erik Pontoppidan, had arranged for a communication from Captain Lorenz von Ferry to read out to the Bergen Court of Justice, in which was described a sea monster that Captain von Ferry and his crew had spotted with fear doubtless in the eyes in 1746 while rowing ashore to Molde in Norway. He described it as having a grey head like that of a horse, large black eyes, a black mouth and a long white mane. Behind the head, some seven or eight coils could be appreciated above the water. Captain von Ferry ordered shots fired at the awesome apparition. It sank below the water and ceased troubling them. Two of his crew had also witnessed the affair, swore on oath that all the details mentioned in the report were true. One of the more rational, though non the less unsatisfactory explanations which came to the fore during the 18th century, was that strange humps in the water were not at all wierd unknown sea beasts, but were in fact, a line of

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dolphins. This explanation, which can be compared with the 'Venus' answer to many if not all UFO sightings, is still in use today. If you have ever witnessed a true UFO, and somebody from the Ministry Of Certain Things tells you it was Venus, I imagine what your reaction would be. How do you think the mariners felt when they were told that their 'sea serpent' was really a school of dolphins? Perhaps this is one explanation for the origin of the legendary colourful language sailors are expected to use!!

A rather sensational report, featured in no less a periodical than THE TIMES reported the case described by the Captain of HMS Daedalus in the August of 1848. The Captain of the 19-gun frigate reported their sighting to the Admiralty following the sighting of an unknown species on a passage from the East Indies. The dispatch of Peter M'Quhae went as follows: "Had it been a man of my acquaintance I should have easily recognised the features with the naked eye. It did not deviate from its course to the Southwest which it held at the pace of 12-to-15 miles per hour, apparently on some determined purpose." Members of the crew watched the strange beast for virtually twenty minutes. Further details echo many other cases: the large head of a snake.

4ft out of water - "which it never during the time it continued in sight of our glasses lowered below the surface of the water"; something like the mane of a horse running down its back, and an estimated size "comparing it with what our main topsail yard would show in the water" - at least 60ft. Stories of sea-faring critters of various dimensions and descriptions continue to this day - if not exactly a countless number then certainly numerous, with a growing band of scientists and biologists believing in them. A full list of monster sightings around the world would fill several books. Many have made the attempt. Like many other subjects which are not recognised totally by science - ghosts, UFO's, dragons, other dimensions, time travel and the like - a cottage industry has spread up to publish books and magazines dealing with these subjects. Most are to be avoided. If there is a sea beast equivalent to the much acclaimed FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, I have yet to see it. There are more eye-opening incidents worthy of being related within these pages, but unfortunately space will not permit it this edition. Perhaps another time. Maybe you have your own story to tell which would entertain and inform the CNK readership...

Instead, we'll up anchor and spin a few tales concerning the possible distant cousin of the sea monster - the lurker in the lake. Again, tales of such nature are legion around the world, but space being once more our

dreaded enemy, we shall have to stick to one location only. But it is one well known to monster sighters as downtown Warminster is known to UFO spotters. It is of course Loch Ness. The monster(s) which rise to the surface of Loch Ness, Scotland, are probably more celebrated than the Yeti. You can even find a picture postcard featuring the Loch Ness tourist attraction. Several in fact. But first a few facts: Loch (Lake) Ness is situated in the Great Glenn, a rip in the surface of Scotland which occurred some 250 million years ago. In 1968 a submarine crew estimated the depth of the Loch at 820ft. At its deepest point it could prove to be more than 985ft. It stretches over a length of almost 23 miles, from Lochend to Fort Augustus, and because of the fine peat deposits present in the water, visibility beneath the surface is nigh impossible. Less than 50ft below the inky blackness infra-red detection devices can penetrate but a measly few feet. Skin divers, underwater cameras, bathyspheres and mini-submarines contribute little in the way of aid when conducting meaningful research. Even now in the microchip 1980's, we still do not know what lives at the bottom of the Loch. The acidity of the water prevents plant growth. The temperature of the water is low. Research just shortly after the turn of the century by Sir John Murray, followed up in 1953 by Dr. C.H. Mortimer of the Freshwater Biological Association, showed that the surface of the Loch enjoys a warm top layer about 150ft in depth, dependant of prevailing weather conditions; below, the water remains fairly constant, and much colder, at some 42 degrees Fahrenheit.

Though Scotland is not unique in local legends dating back many centuries Loch Ness was just one of three Lochs in the area until 1933. Along the northern shore of the Loch a new road was in the process of completion. Large amounts of rock had been dynamited out of the mountainsides and tumbled into the water below. Extensive areas of scrubland and wooded land had been laid flat to permit the building of the road. It was along this new road on the bright spring afternoon of April 14th, 1933 that Mr. & Mrs. John Mackay sparked off the interest of the world while driving from Inverness to their home in Drumnadrochit. In the centre of the Loch they espied "an enormous animal rolling and plunging" in the water for several minutes until it finally sank beneath the water with a great upsurge of water. The couple were the owners of the Drumnadrochit Hotel, and although you could surmise that their story was an attempt to drum up business, it should be noted that their story was untold until it came to the attention of Alex Campbell, then a youthful water bailiff in Fort Augustus and a local rep. for the Inver-

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ness Courier. The resulting story, published in the Courier for 2nd May, 1933 is traditionally credited with the instigation of the whole furore and magilla surrounding the now world-wide knowledge of Loch Ness.

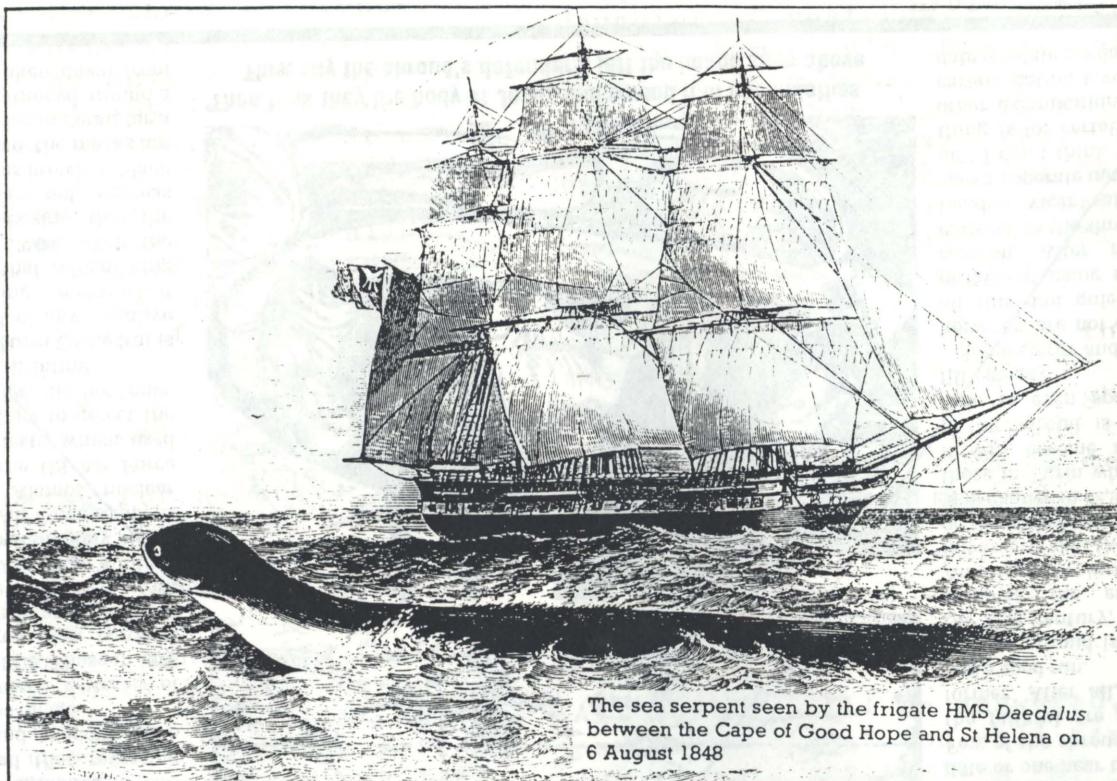
The first person to take a serious view of the many hundreds of stories since that fateful date was Lieutenant-Commander Rupert Gould whose tome: "THE LOCH NESS MONSTER" was published in 1934, and contained details of over forty independent sightings of something. He believed that the creature was a specimen of unknown origin which had become isolated and trapped in the Loch many years ago. Hot on the scene was 'MORE THAN A LEGEND' from the pen of Mrs. Constance White, wife of the manager of the Caledonian Canal. First hitting the bookshelves of the nation's drawing rooms in 1957, annotated were a listing of over 60 incidents where something in the Loch had been reported. She put forward the contention that sometimes more than one animal was seen at a time, suggesting the likelihood of a family of beasts. Other authors putting forward more reports, photographs and theories include Tim Dinsdale, Dr. Maurice Burton, Peter Costello, Frank Searle, Ted Holliday and BBC reporter Nicholas Witchell. But let us now examine some of the eye-witness accounts while we still have some room left...

The most well-known of all the 'Nessie' photographs labelled 'the Surgeon's photograph' - was taken by Robert Kenneth Wilson, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, on 1st April 1934. He claimed it was no Fools Day joking matter. He and a friend had leased a wild-fowl shoot near Inverness and meant to take some photographs of the birds. Wilson had managed to borrow a camera equipped with a telephoto lens expressly for this purpose. It was about 7am when they stopped their car two miles north of Invermoriston. They were observing the surface of the water when something broke the calm of the water. Wilson rushed back to the vehicle and grabbed the camera, managing to expose four plates in two minutes. The serpent-like head described as like the trunk of an elephant then slowly vanished from sight back into the water. Of the pictures, two bore fruit; one showed the head of the thing about to vanish back into the Loch, but the other one was an excellent photograph backing up what they saw, and has been frequently published all over the world, first published in the Daily Mail, dated 21st April, 1934. In 1972, NASA experts subjected the photo to their particular brand of scrutiny and computer enhancement seemed to show whiskers which before could not be seen. So much for an April Fool joke!

The following was originally a report made in the American publication HARPER'S MAGAZINE in 1957. On Feb.

4, 1954, Mr. David Slorach was travelling on business in Scotland. Having an appointment in the morning in Inverness, he set off early from his place of residence in Fort William. Realising he had to make time, he drove faster, approaching Loch Ness. In his own words: "I observed that the surface of the Loch was smooth and that I could see the far shore quite clearly. Then ahead of me, at a considerable distance, I noticed an odd object in the water. It was about 400 yards from the shore, and from where I was it looked like a rounded body on stilts, as if two storks were standing on a rock in the water. As I came closer, the form changed its appearance. Now it looked like a tree trunk sticking up about three feet out of the water and surmounted by a boss or enlarged piece. The thing ahead of me looked exactly like the neck and head part. One black floppy "ear" fell over where the eye might be and four black streaks ran down the "neck". It was these I had previously mistaken for the legs of storks. The rest of the object was a curious dead white colour." The lengthy report concluded with the remark that although Slorach was driving at 35mph, the Loch Ness creature was fast enough to swim out of sight. David Slorach had a loaded camera in the back of his car, but such was his astonishment at the sight of the creature that he did not retain the presence of mind to effect any snapshots.

But there are plenty of photographs on offer. Of them, perhaps the picture taken by Dr. Robert Rines in 1972. Dr. Rines, member of the Academy of Applied Science, Boston, Mass., used a camera with a time lapse fitted with a strobe flash. It certainly looks like the real thing. Dr. Rines was blessed with a subsequent series of six pictures in 1975. Unfortunately, neither the 72 or 75 photographs are sufficient to convince the dour sceptic; which is as it should be really, the evidence ought to be totally convincing, and not just fodder for the already converted. Much the same could be said of the fifty feet of cine film taken by researcher Tim Dinsdale back in 1959. When the film was shown on BBC television it created a minor sensation, but although it definitely shows something swimming around in the Loch, the details are sadly lacking. The scientific value is not 100%, but it does demonstrate that whatever is in the Loch, it is an animate object. The object was given a name by Sir Peter Scott - Nessiteras Rhombopteryx. He further commented: "Those who have worked over the years to identify the Nessies have produced a hard core of evidence. Now that their existence seems closer to being established, giving the species a name will focus greater attention on further studies which must in due course lead to more detailed knowledge of the an-



The sea serpent seen by the frigate HMS Daedalus between the Cape of Good Hope and St Helena on 6 August 1848

imals' anatomy, biology, and phylogeny.'

But still debate rages as to the identity of the creature. Not just in Loch Ness, but elsewhere. Lake monsters are reported all over the world. Canada has more than a fair share it would seem. Vancouver is home to CADDY. OGOPOGO resided in Lake Okanagan, while MANIPOGO calls Lake Winnipegosis home. Japan is host to ISSIE. Whatever the PEISTE may prove to be, there appears to be more than one of them in Ireland. Cornwall is the (un)natural habitat of MORGAWR, famous through the 'Mary F' photo. More will be heard from them in a subsequent issue of this journal.

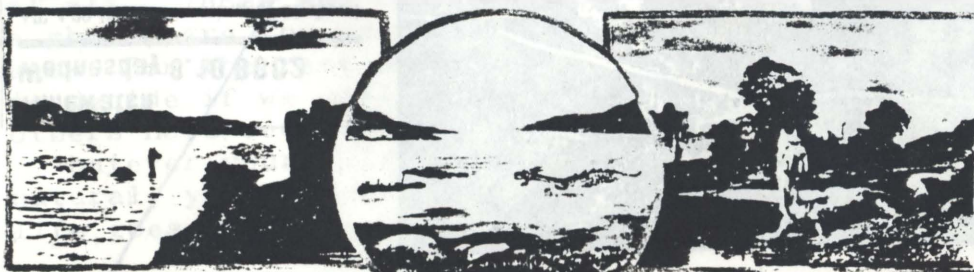
Whatever one or more of these monsters - the real denizens of the deep may prove to be, it is obvious that we lack enough data to make a positive identification. Perhaps the final discovery will be more of an anticlimax that any great 'eight wonder of the world' (to quote 'KING KONG') and whatever it is, I hope that it does not end up shot and stuffed in some dismal museum. When it is all over, the tourist may well have to move on to new ports of call. I wonder when that will be. If ever.

DAVID PROCKTER July/August 1988



No joke: The 'Surgeon's Picture', 1933

• A SOUVENIR OF LOCH NESS •



Any readers with personal accounts of marine oddities are welcome to send us your story for a follow-up feature for a subsequent edition

EDITORS

UFOs

I N

P E R S P E C T I V E

CHAPTER THREE

To continually put forward ever more arguments supporting the existence of the UFO is wholly futile; there can be precious little doubt in the mind of the person who expends even a small amount of time studying the subject in a credible manner that what we are facing is anything but very real...despite the annoying inherent intangibility in virtually all reported UFO cases activity. No longer can authorities anywhere in the world pretend to attach nothing more than a casual air of indifference to the inexplicable which occur without warning everywhere on Earth. We now know that UFOs are taken extremely seriously and always have been. Any other attitude presented to the media and offered to the public over the years since 1947 now stands naked as a deliberate lie. From documents which have been filtering 007-style, through the corruption of the system since the advent of the U.S. Freedom Of Information Act—as heavily censored as they are—it can be at least understood by all that UFO reports are not strictly the province of the unemployed ex-yuppie walking his dog in an otherwise undisturbed chemical haze, nor the unlucky courting couple with no roof to call their own. Both military and civilian pilots have seen UFOs. For sure the total number of good reports held by private UFO investigations groupd world wide must be a tick on the tail of a turtle compared to the reports these documents suggest the various authorities have on file somewhere.

Though Britain still lacks its own version of the FOI, much stimulating and rather alarming data has been made almost freely available. The bulk of censored reports seem to go to various well-known UFO researchers, but it is not so unusual as it seems for a solo investigator, on occasion someone who has not been active in

the field for a period of time, to suddenly find parcels of varying sizes arrive on their doorstep, full of xeroxed papers having some bearing on the matter of UFOs, and sightings. Where do they get the addresses from? Maybe from library records and out of date small periodicals. Only a guess. This is not as important as the information they APPEAR TO contain. The question is simple? The answer is yet unknown, to me! Some UFO investigators believe this slow, deliberate trickle of data is all part of a masterplan assembled step by step to gradually force-feed the UFO information to the great unwashed, beer-stained public. And in their own time accept the fact we are not alone. Devotees will even go as far as to state that it is a part of their belief that 'CLOSE ENCOUNTERS OF THE THIRD KIND' was one step in the long-term plan to educate, subliminally, the general populace that UFO's are real, and friendly. That they come from outside our solar system, that they have only the best intentions. Disinformation is the term used in the spy-versus-spy-versus spy world of counter and counter-counter espionage. It amounts to false information deliberately planted for no other reason but to mislead and confuse a potential enemy. Could this be the case with this 'new' 'education' hoo-hah? If so, then who is responsible for this 'disinformation'? Secrets can be kept (enforced) indefinitely, if need be. Could it be our own Government or a foreign power? What could they hope to achieve? Are their UFO reports just a smokescreen? To hide what? Could it be 'Ultraterrestrials'? We have a long way to go before we can be 99.9% sure of anything where state secrets may be involved. All the poor ufologist can do is get on with their work, as talent will allow. Meanwhile UFO sightings etc, are still being reported. They are Global. With that statement out there many are unaware of the extent. This time I'm going to give a random selection of UFO related events from 1947 to recent years. You may have heard of some, some you may not. Some from my own files, some from the FOI. Fascinating, disturbing. Yet someone out there has SEEN them and know it..as we will see next page:

UFOs IN PERSPECTIVE

Although 1947 is generally recognised as being the year the first UFO was sighted, this is simply not so. Any good book will remind you of this fact - and in any case most informed ufologists have long realised that Kenneth Arnold in actual fact started nothing. I retain 'LITS' reports going back to 1902, just one year after the death of Queen Victoria. During the dreadful carnage of World War 2 the era of the 'Foo Fighter' was ushered in. The available information on this topic - almost prehistoric history to any ufologist over the age of 24 - is surely the tip of an iceberg of very considerable proportions. An early Foo Fighter (named after a protagonists' catch-phrase in a US comic strip) was spotted by disbelieving eyes on the 3rd November 1944, by a B-29 bomber crew patrolling the River Rhine near Strasbourg. A phalanx of 'from eight-to-ten' orange balls of glowing light started to approach the aircraft, moving at high speed; after vanishing, reappearing and remaining with the plane for a few minutes, they vanished altogether. But this was just one example. Many more were reported along the boarder between France and Germany. Many imagined them to be a highly secret weapon developed by Hitler's War Machine. By early 1945, with the Germans in retreat, the mystery objects eventually trailed away, although they did re-appear over the Pacific theatre of war, shadowing aircraft flying missions over bastions of Japanese-held islands. The Foo-fighters were suddenly superseded by metallic cigar-shaped objects that were reported by several astonished witnesses to flying at high speed, emitting a blueish rocket exhaust from their tail. On most occasions, no sound was reported. In case you are wondering, there were experimental jet aircraft in existence at this time, but they were highly dangerous (especially to their pilots) and certainly could not be described as silent. Because of the eerie silence associated with these objects, they were given the tag 'Ghost Rockets'.

Sightings were most of the time observed by witnesses on the ground; the wave is acknowledged to have begun in February 1946, over Finland. Their speed was estimated at close to 500mph. Several were reported as exploding in mid-air...silently! From May to August 1946 the plague of Ghost Rockets were observed over Sweden and Norway in addition to Finland. With the second world war just over, there were fears that these were secret tests of captured V2 weapons, perhaps even their logical successors, or failing that, test rockets from inside the Soviet Union. The words "EXTRA" and "TERR-ESTRIAL" were seldom mentioned in discussing the Ghost Rockets, if ever. By the time they had been reported over other countries - Greece, North Africa, and India - they were already becoming a memory. Even today nobody has solved the mystery of what they were and where they originated; the Swedes went as far as to undertake a detailed investigation, but the results of the study has yet to be published. Whether this is to keep under wraps their discoveries or simply to cover up the fact that they were as thoroughly perplexed in 1946 as we are today by UFO's over forty years on, I don't suppose we will ever know. Other aerial mystery objects were spotted during this period of time by Soviet observers. In the september of 1943 Spanish volunteers fighting alongside the Nazis in Russia in the Pushteion area. They were in a bunker during a battle between the Luftwaffe and Russian aircraft when they saw a disc-like 'thing' above the planes locked in combat. 'as if watching the battle' one of the witnesses ventured. It vanished without warning.

Similar was this eyewitness report of an

unidentified aerial apparition seen over the Kamensko Forest, Blovice, Czechoslovakia. The statment, translated from a late sixties edition of the respected French journal: 'Phenomenes Spatiaux' read as follows: "The war was coming to an end and the allies were already masters of a large section of European air space including Czechoslovakia. I was 18 years old and lived with my parents at Blovice, 30km South-East of Pilzen. When in 1964 I read about UFO's in the daily Press I suddenly realised what it was I had seen 20 years before. At the time I thought it was something to do with aerial warfare - perhaps a German Zeppelin. Round about 5 O'Clock one afternoon at the end of the summer I was in Kamensko Forest and I saw at least 5000 metres above me in the blue sky a cigar-shaped object glittering brightly. Although it had a stabiliser there was no propeller, rudder or wings. Its length seemed to be 100 - 150 metres, diameter about 50. As the sun set, the object caught its light, the sunny side being silver while the side in shadow appeared to fuse its blue with that of the sky, and yet it remained clearly delineated. The object was lit up more strongly from underneath - which was where I had supposed the Zeppelin's cabin to be - and the whole thing seemed to come slowly and soundlessly down without any detail becoming clearer. But the side facing the sun changed colour, becoming reddish and yellow. Its descent - real or otherwise - lasted about seven minutes after which the object rose up again and vanished into the blue sky. The whole sighting took about 10 - 15 minutes. I did of course ask myself why the Germans have brought such vulnerable, old-fashioned and obsolescent machines like the Zeppelins into the battle. I was familiar with the use of balloons as a means of defence, since I had often seen them - but they were quite a bit smaller than the thing I now saw. Other witnesses were not present and the only people I talked to about it were my parents and my brother." The statement is signed Francois Panes. Although newspaper coverage of UFO events is even now far from satisfactory, I suppose we should be grateful to the newspaper M.Panes saw UFO's being discussed in, otherwise we would be lacking this valuable report. 'Foo Fighter' and 'Ghost Rocket' sightings constitute a separate line of research for some devoted exclusively to the study of aerial phenomena sighted during the immediate post-WW2 years, although I have yet to find a book which deals only with the years 1943-1946. I dare say individuals have authored research papers, although I retain none in my trusty ex-Civil Service filing cabinets; maybe some kind soul out there can afford me any details...

Skipping ahead to 24th July 1948, we have a report which unlike so many others, still defies rational analysis. On this date, a glowing cylindrical object was spotted in the night sky over Robins Air Force Base, Georgia, USA. Forty minutes later, a pilot flying over Blakestone, Virginia noticed an unusual object emitting a trail and travelling along a South-Westerly direction at an impressive speed.

At 2:45am, an Eastern Airlines flight from Houston, Texas to Atlanta, Georgia, piloted by Captain C.S.Chiles and First Officer J.B. Whitted reported: "We sighted an object coming towards us...this strange object had a stream of red fire coming from the tail and I could see it was much bigger than anything I had ever seen or read about." Remember - this is testimony from a highly trained expert aviation personnel...

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 12...)

Psychic

I.P.P.

Investigation into Paranormal Phenomena (Team) I N T R O D U C T I O N

ASK ANY CHILD, OR EVEN SOME ADULTS, IF THEY BELIEVE IN GHOSTS, AND THEY WILL PROBABLY TELL YOU THEY ONLY EXIST IN FAIRY STORIES, OR AN OLD LEGEND. THE CLASSIC DESCRIPTION BEING THAT GHOSTS ARE THINGS THAT GO BUMP IN THE NIGHT AND WEAR WHITE SHEETS.

Yet one person in ten will see a ghost at one stage in their lives. Why is it then that with all of today's high-tech gear no one can prove or disprove the existence of ghosts?

My personal opinion is that a ghost is a person; similarly spirits are people. These people may not have fulfilled their earthly life and therefore wish to fulfill themselves by contacting someone who THEY have chosen to be sympathetic and understanding. We may not feel qualified, but then we should be honoured that a spirit is infinitely more wiser than we are, and can sense something in us that we evidently did not know we were capable of having. It may be they love a place, and or are good people. This can be shown in the investigation of "Henry's House".

It may be that they have lost something they wish to find before they can rest peacefully. There are certain wishes and commitments that can linger after death, which is why we should always respect the wishes of someone who is dying.

My name is Stephanie Wales. I am 25-years-old and dedicated to learning from the wisest of all...the spirit people. I can travel out of body, and have lots of spirit friends and can sense most any spirit atmosphere.

Brian Smith is a married man, with a daughter, Mandy, and he is a retired musician. He is now dedicated to the same learning. Brian takes sound equipment and tapes to all our enquiries and provides the camera for the photos I take. Together we make up the I.P.P. Basically our aim is not to PROVE or Disprove the existence of any phenomena, but to acknowledge the existence and find out why the ghost is around at

all, and if at all possible to help, if required.

Do I hear you say that there are many psychic investigators. Yes, but pause for a while and consider what they do. They investigate and then write a book and that is it. They provide a legend or theory to establish the supposed reason for a ghost's existence, and they summarise that whatever the 'said' reason is, as being 'PROBABLY' true. That being the way of investigators is maybe why there is nobody able or brave enough to stick their necks out and find the TRUE facts. Local history records on the era in question may probably provide the basic facts, and THAT then establishes



Brian Smith, retired musician now studies the paranormal and helps with the I.P.P. Investigations.

I.P.P. INVESTIGATIONS

the "grounds" for their existence. (hence the legend in the first place). But has anyone actually asked the ghost why it is there? Have you ever heard of a ghost explaining why it is where it is? This is not such an inane question as it first appears. We can all find a reason why WE think it exists but is it the REAL reason? How will you know if you don't find out? The only way to do that is to go to the source of the enquiry. In this instance, the ghost itself.

Those looking for a 'hole' in this theory, let me 'block' it up. If I was armed with a theory or legend about the ghost, it would be easy for me to "con" the whole investigation by confirming that it was true. Nothing would have been gained, changed, etc., it would still be a mystery. "Nothing lost or achieved". That explains my last paragraph. I wouldn't be any different from anyone else in this field of interest. It is far more better to have relevant 'history' and then successfully achieve an out of body contact, to confirm or otherwise the truth behind the SUPPOSED existence of the ghost. The information may be partly correct, due to several factors, and exaggeration over the years & centuries. Ultimately, what I come back with will be far more interesting and knowledgeable than any amazing human imagination would settle for! Most important of all, and the whole basic foundery idea of I.P.P. is that what I get is the TRUTH. Nothing added and nothing taken away. And it would have come straight from the 'horses mouth'.

I have tried to explain the "fors" and "againsts" to investigating phenomena. There are of course many, many arguments to this type of interest. Needless to say, non can be proved or disproved. We are all entitled to our own free will, and decide for ourselves whether or not we accept the possibility that ghosts exist at all. Those who claim to have seen a ghost, are the only ones who really know. For the rest of us it is for us to decide if we will accept what others have seen or felt.

Whatever your belief in the supernatural, you have to agree that life goes on. One experience follows

another. Today is the daughter of yesterday, and similarly tomorrow's ghosts, were born out from today.

I believe that death is NOT an end, but rather a door, that opens onto something. That "Something" being far more wonderful and knowledgeable than anything I may achieve in this life. Finally...

If you have anything you think may be of interest to us, be it a personal experience or a ghost in your house that you want to help; then please write to me or Brian, c/o this magazine, or to:

STEPHANIE WALES,
98, Linett Drive,
CHELMSFORD;
ESSEX CM2 8AG

All letters will be answered, and we hope that you will find our reports interesting and knowledgeable.

My thanks to all those people who made this report possible. Also thanks to the Editor, for helping us to share the understanding of phenomena, with the "outside" world.

STEPHANIE WALES. I.P.P.

In the next issue of CNK I.P.P. investigates the ghost in 'Henries House, in Chelmsford. To come also are other out of body investigations by Stephanie Wales as she encounters a real-live (or dead) witch.

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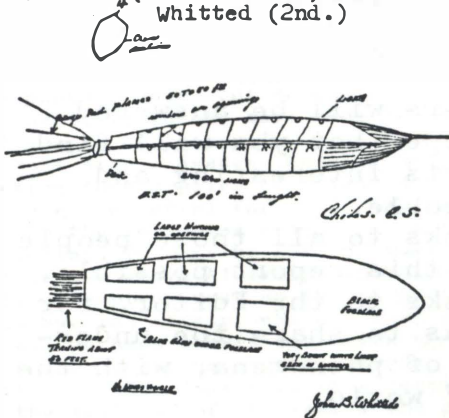
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Being a clear night with ample moonlight, visibility was excellent. Chiles then noticed to his utter amazement that the object they were now paying close attention to lacked wings. "It passed us by on the right side. Its speed was about 700 miles per hour." Both Chiles and Whitted got a very good view of their mysterious neighbour... "It was about 100ft long, shaped like a cigar, then as it finally passed both crewman espied "two rows of windows, an upper and lower, they were large and square." The windows radiated very bright light. Chiles and Whitted additionally noted that the fuselage gave off a blue glow, similar to the glow given off by a neon tube. The object then sped off into broken cloud and vanished from sight at last, although the memory would remain with them for the rest of their lives. They added: "We heard no noise and felt no turbulence from the object."

Immediately, and as a matter of routine following such reports, Air Force investigation machinery descended upon the two men; interviews showed Chiles had been in command

Sketches of the UFO as seen by Chiles (first sketch) and Whitted (2nd.)



capacity during WW2, retiring at the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Whitted's reliability was judged equally sound. Nor were they the only witnesses to the aerial display. Clarence McKelvie had the distinction of being a passenger on the fated flight. In his own words: "This male steward said to me 'I noticed you looking out of the window.' I told him there was something flashing - it looked like a cigar with a cherry flame going at the back. There were a row of windows. It made no noise. I heard nothing, because of the sound of the plane. It disappeared very quickly...it was on the right side of the plane, going off the horizon. It disappeared...or we went past it."

"The steward asked if I would like to talk to the pilot. Yes. The pilot came back and took down verbatim. He didn't say anything - he was shook. He said he had flown all during the war and said: 'This is the strangest experience I ever had' - he was shaking all the time."

This UFO event was seen by the crew of three aircraft and one passenger, in addition to observers on the ground. An Air Force Intelligence report noted that the object sighted still remained unknown; unidentified as to its origin, construction and power source. Several years would pass before the authorities concerned finally gave up and branded the object a meteor. But when one considers the high profile investigation and speculation that went on behind the scenes, said meteoric explanation seems a glib, insulting and totally unsatisfactory answer as to what had been seen by veterans

of many years flying experience on that fateful summer night. That the object in no way resembles the well-known Kenneth Arnold description of 'saucers' perhaps is significant. Virginia is crawling knee-deep in U.S. experimental launch sites. It could have been one of their own. If it was, and on this point I am no way convinced that it indeed was the case, it says very little for those in control that they would possibly endanger their lives of civilian aircraft by testing experimental devices. Will we ever know for sure? I wonder.

So, from the above it should be patently obvious-even to a sceptic- that UFO reports are not always made by poor observers. Not only are they reported by aircrews, either... the following observations was made at sea. From a censored report, the following has been obtained via FOI. First, the report was made by the captain: "On 4th Aug 50 at 10 am my ship, while on a heading of 245 true, with a smooth and clear weather, visibility 14 miles, barometer reading 30.30, was underway from Nova Scotia, to an East Coast U.S. port. I was in the chart room just after the bridge when the third mate, who was at mid-bridge checking the compass, shouted that there was a flying object off the starboard bow. I immediately ascended the conning tower. At this time the object was on our starboard beam. It was travelling on a reciprocal course to ours about 50 or 100 feet above the water at an estimated speed of over 25mph. From the conning tower I observed it with my binoculars for a period of approximately a minute and a half when it disappeared into the horizon in a North-Easterly direction. I would estimate that the closest it approached my ship was a thousand feet and it was an ovalar, cylindrical shaped object the like of which I had never seen before. The object was quite small and I would judge that its diameter was approximately ten feet. It had depth but to what extent I was unable to observe. The object made no noise, and as it passed abeam our ship it appeared to pick up considerable speed. It was not flying smoothly but impressed me as having a churning or a rotary motion. It had a shiny aluminium colour and sparkled in the sunlight."

Confirming this tantalising report was the statement made by the Chief Mate of the unnamed vessel Thusly: "I was on the main deck, port side, just forward of the bridge when the Third Mate shouted (that) there was an object on our starboard bow. I looked off to the starboard and saw an object of elliptical shape looking like half an egg cut lengthwise travelling at a great rate of speed on a course reciprocal to our own. I immediately ran to the stern, port side, and with my glasses was able to observe the object disappearing in the horizon. From the time I was first alerted to its presence until it disappeared from sight, 15 seconds elapsed. I believe it was travelling at a tremendous speed, possibly faster than 500 mph. During the time I saw it, it was approximately 70 feet off the water. I last observed it off the starboard quarter and it seemed to be increasing its speed and ascending. It had an elliptical shape and I could clearly see that it had three dimensions. It wobbled in the air, made no noise and was metallic white in colour. The length was approximately six times the breadth and the belly had a depth of possibly 5ft."

As to the Third Mate who was the crew - member responsible for alerting the Chief, he too made a report: "At 10:00 am on 4 Aug 50 as I was checking the compass at mid-bridge through a bridge port hole, I observed a flying object off the starboard bow. I immediately shouted to the Captain who was in

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the chart room, and the Chief Mate, who was below on the port deck, of my observation and went out on the flying bridge myself. The object was approximately 70' above the horizon at a distance of 12 miles. It came towards us, then ran a course reciprocal to ours and turned off into the horizon in the northeast. I clearly saw its shadow on the water. My impression of the object was that it was elliptical, not unlike a Japanese diamond box kite in shape. I have no idea of its size but the length was about six times its breadth and it had a depth of from two to five feet. It made no noise and was travelling at a tremendous rate of speed. As it travelled through the air, it made a spinning or wobbly motion. After it disappeared in the horizon, I saw it reappear several seconds later, ascending at an even faster speed than when I first observed it. I have no idea what this object was; I never anything comparable to it before, and it was one of the most frightening experiences I have ever had. I roughly estimate that the object travelled 28 miles during 15 seconds I had it under observation."

A further note by an unidentified investigation team member added: "In laying the angles of observation out on a chart and assuming the object was ten miles distant and taking the time into account, it is evident it was travelling at a very high rate of speed, which approximated 400 to 500 miles per hour." The report concludes, hiding behind a mask of frustrating anonymity. "All three men were quite evidently very much upset by the sighting. It was quite evident to the Intelligence Officers who interviewed these men that they had certainly seen some very unusual object which they could not identify but was just as certainly not any conventional type of aircraft."

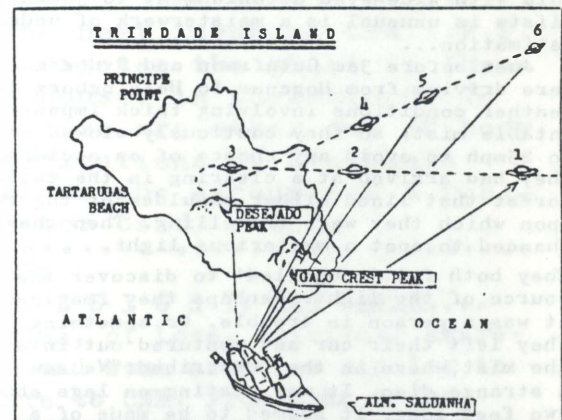
Resisting the temptation to comment I choose to move on...all the way to France for our next report. The date: 30th September, 1954. The location: Nouatre, Indre-et-Loire, near Marçilly-sur-Vienne. Some time around half-past-four in the afternoon, George Gatay, head of an eight man team of construction workers, felt a "peculiar drowsiness" and started walking away from the rest of his team, in a kind of daze. Suddenly he found himself in the eerie presence of a strange man. Within thirty feet of him, above him on the slope stood something resembling a man in odd clothes. His head was covered by an opaque glass helmet with a visor going all the way down to his chest; he/it was wearing gray overalls and short boots. Gatay noticed that in one of his hands there was an elongated object thought at the time could have been... "a pistol, or it could have been a metal rod." On the chest was a light projector. The strange being was standing in front of a large shiny dome which appeared to float some three feet above the ground. Above the cupola of the weird object there were, Gatay observed, things like helicopter blades or some kind of rotating wings.

"...Suddenly the strange man vanished, and I couldn't explain how he did, since he did not disappear from my field of vision by walking away, but vanished like an image one erases suddenly...then I heard a strong whistling sound which drowned the noise of our excavators; the saucer rose by successive jerks, in a vertical direction, and then it too was erased in a sort of blue haze, as if by a miracle." Gatay revealed that upon his first glimpse of the object and weird being he made an attempt to get out of the area, but to his dismay found himself as if glued to the spot - possibly borne out of fear. He was paralysed for the duration. So too were his seven workmates. Cases where a witness cannot move are almost rare,

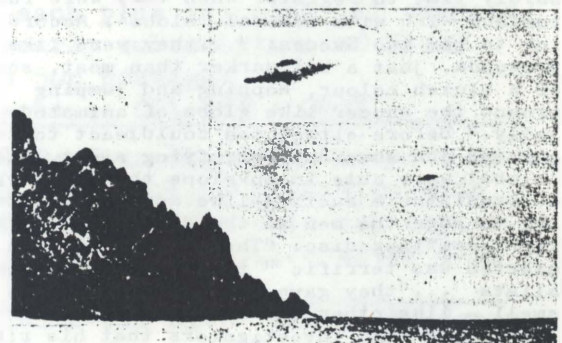
a case of collective paralysis of eight men is somewhat unique. As soon as the returned George Gatay ran back to his fellows and asked if they had seen what he had seen. M.Beurrois replied "Yes - a flying saucer!" The driver of the excavator, M. Lubanovic, commented "There was a man dressed like a diver in front of it." The four other men confirmed that all eight had not been dreaming - they had all seen something not associated with everyday French life. Georges Gatay is not the sort of man to engineer a crude hoax; during WW2 he fought with the resistance, receiving wounds. Following the incident, he suffered from bad migraine headaches, insomnia and general loss of appetite for about a week. Perhaps it is worth noting that the crew of eight are still not convinced that what they saw that day in September was a spacecraft from another world...they are all convinced rather, that it was a French experimental device.

Let's jump to 1958. The rock'n' roll era. In January of that year a photograph of an alleged UFO was taken. But unlike the various snaps of hubcaps and frisbees which proliferate in dubious circles, this example of ufotography was more difficult to explain away. The 'Almirante Saldana' belonging to the Brazilian Navy, set off from Rio De Janeiro bound for the island of Trinidade, where the Brazilians held an oceanographic station. Among those on board was Almiro Barauna, specialising in underwater photography.

12.15pm. 16/1/58. The ship was about to set off on its return journey back to Rio when a retired Air Force officer by the name & rank of Captain Viegas, called to Barauna that he had seen a bright object in the sky. Along with 120 members of the oceanographic survey team, Baraunas' eyes held firm on the startling object. He shot two photographs before the UFO vanished for a time behind the main peak of a mountain range on the island they were preparing to leave. A few seconds later it reappeared, flying in the opposite direction. Barauna saw his opportunity to take another series of photos, but out of his second batch of three exposures,



ABOVE: The Location BELOW: The Object



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two were sadly ruined by his shipmates crowding around him to get a better view of the unorthodox aerial display. As the mysterious craft receded into the distance, another photo was taken.

Almiro Barauna reported the sighting was accompanied by silence. The hue of the object was dark grey, surrounded by a greenish mist or vapour. He later developed his exposed film on board the ship in the concerned presence of the man in charge of the vessel, Commander Barellan. But as there were no stocks of photographic paper amongst their supplies, the prints were not made until the ship reached Rio. Barauna qualified his photographs by saying that he had not checked the settings of his camera and consequently his pictures were somewhat over-exposed. Even so, what remains is indeed a major mystery. Authorities made exhaustive tests of the photographs and negatives and they were judged 100% authentic. A reconstruction of the voyage was subsequently made, which with scientific experiments were able to compute both the speed and size of the mysterious aerial apparition. They estimated the speed between 500 - 600 mph; the size approx. 120 feet. The photographs taken that day have been blown up, studied, blown up again and submitted to the most rigorous of tests in existence, but the reality of what the crew saw remains unsolved. Attempts have been made to discredit the photographer, but so many years after the incident, it is one more case of 'what you believe is up to you.'

Next stop - Sweden, home of Bergman movies. Sorting through piles of files (nice rhyme!) to select material for this feature, I came across the following case which I had all but forgotten. To make up for one more dragging out of the above Almirante Saldanha case, I'll attempt to make up for it by mentioning this Swedish affair, which I feel is NOT as known; perhaps others out there had let it slip from conscious memory. Anyway, we're still in 1958. This time it's getting close to the tail end of the year - the precise date is the 20th of December. To say that the story Hans Gustafsson and Sig Rydberg told with wide-eyed astonishment to journalists is unusual is a meisterwerk of under-estimation...

Just before Jan Gustafsson and Rydberg were driving from Hoganas to Helsingborg in weather conditions involving thick impenetrable mist, so they cautiously slowed down to 25mph to avoid any chance of an accident. They had arrived at a clearing in the thick forest that lined either shoulder of the road upon which they were travelling. Then they chanced to spot a mysterious light.

They both felt 'compelled' to discover the source of the light. Perhaps they imagined it was a person in trouble. Or something. They left their car and ventured out into the mist, where as they described: "We saw a strange disc. It was resting on legs about two feet long. It seemed to be made of a peculiar, shimmering light that changed colour." The strange sight before them had hardly time to register when they were face-to-face with several 'blobs'. According to the two Swedes: "...they were like protozoa, just a bit darker than most, sort of a bluish colour, hopping and jumping around the saucer like globs of animated jelly." Before either man could react to this amazing and somewhat terrifying sight, the 'blobs' were able to envelope them, and with a irresistible suction-like action were trying to edge the men in the direction of the light-emitting disc. "The drag the things exerted was terrific" they later told journalists. "...they gave off such a terrible smell - like ether and burnt sausage."

Rydberg told investigators that his right

arm sank up to his elbow in one of the creatures. He added: "It almost seemed as if the creatures could read my mind. They parried every move before I made it. Their strength was not so great as the technique with which they wielded it." In his struggles to free himself, Rydberg managed to do exactly that, and in a moment when his panic must have been unendurable, he managed to get to the car, pursued by a pair of the eerie blob-like entities. Opening the door he managed to sound his horn, hoping that someone, anyone, would come to their aid. Then a strange but most welcome thing happened - the sound seemed to have a delirious effect on the blobs. They ceased their struggle to contain Rydbergs' ally and retreated into their saucer. It then shot upwards into the sky, emitting a bright beam of light and a high-pitched whistling sound.

Both men, after regaining composition, decided they would keep silent concerning their alarming incident. They thought that should certain authorities hear of their tale they would end up in a padded cell. Although the memory had started to recede, one aspect of the drama would not...the dreadful smell. Gustafsson told newsmen: "We endured it for three days, then we decided we should see a physician. We were afraid that those monsters might have permanently damaged us in some way, perhaps internally." After examination of both men took place, nothing could be found wrong with them, although the odour seemed omnipresent and would not leave them. Also, they complained of a disagreeable whistle persisting in their hearing. Finally they

made a public statement concerning the affair, which led to Gustafsson and Rydberg being questioned and examined for twelve hours by a team from the Swedish Defence Staff. They could find not one inconsistency in their tale. They took experts to the site where the occurrence has so unnerved them - still visible were the impressions which the 'saucer' had made. Psychologists agreed that both men had without doubt been caught in some magnetic field of unknown origin.

Back in the USA. At 6.30 on the evening of April 1st, 1959, a four-engined C-118 transport took off from the runway at McChord Air Force Base, near Tacoma, Washington, and climbed into the southern skies on a routine training mission. It never returned. The plane was a mass of wreckage spread out on a mountainside...all four men aboard were dead. What could have been construed as an accident became a greater mystery when eyewitnesses to the tragedy began to jam telephone lines to the AFB.

Without exception they all told the same story - that the aircraft had been followed, chased and finally hounded to destruction by a formation of three silver discs; they had swooped and veered like planes in a WW1 dogfight. It was 7.45pm when the staff at the control tower at McChord first realised that something was amiss with the C-118. A frantic distress call came over the loud-speakers: "Mayday. Mayday. We've hit something - or something has hit us. I am returning to base." Scant seconds afterwards came a final message: "This is it. This is it..." and then just ominous silence. The plane had crashed into the side of a mountain in the Cascade range, 30 miles North-East of Mt. Rainier's 14,400ft peak. Crash crew and armed guards hurried to the scene, throwing a cordon around the area of devastation. Journalists and other ghoully sight-seers were warned away at the point of a gun. In such circumstances, rumours grew as they always do. Was the aircraft testing some new top secret device? Otherwise, why all the secrecy? Other explanations for the disaster included running into

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a flock of birds, a collision with another aircraft, and of course, the old standby of human error.

At McChord, the AFB knew the reason for the crash was strictly none of the above. A few minutes before the pilots distress call, the C-118 has picked up three or four travelling companions; weird luminous specks of light that darted around the transport plane. Gradually, a blow-by-blow picture was constructed. At 7pm that evening, residents in the area between Seattle and Mt. Rainier had been alarmed by a series of explosions - mystery detonations that appeared to come from a clear sky. By 7.20, the whole area was shaking from an even louder sound. At the same time, several objects were seen crossing the sky...very fast and completely silent. Eye-witnesses in Orting, near the scene of the crash, told investigators that the C-118 has appeared at about 7.45pm. All plane's four engines had stopped, and a sizable section of its tail was missing. Strangest of all was the sighting of a trio of silvery discs, every so often breaking their formation to dart towards the hapless plane and its crew. Several Orting residents watched the plane and the unwanted companions until they were out of sight. A moment later two bright flashes appeared in the sky in the North-east. At that very moment the radio transmissions from the C-118 terminated.

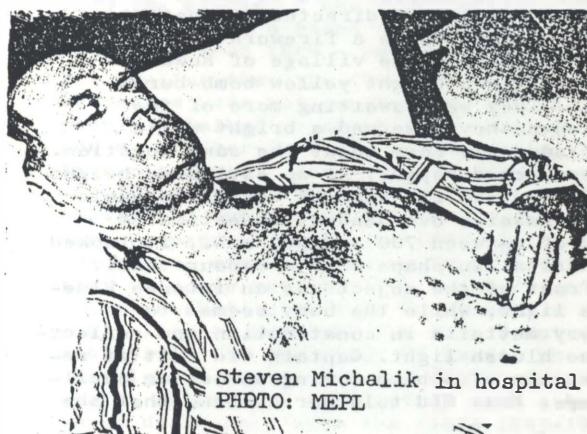
In the wreckage, they found three charred bodies sunk deep in the ground by the impact. The body of the fourth man was never found. There was no trace of the tailfin or rudder. Experts in aircrashes were able to reconstruct how the plane had hit the mountain; a number of facts left them more than a little baffled. They calculated that even if the pilot had nose-dived into the ground at full power - something he would naturally try to avoid doing at all costs - the impact would not have been sufficient to rip the machine into such widely-scattered ocean of small fragments. But the C-118 had not ploughed into the ground nose-first; it had struck on its belly, as though a gigantic hand had swatted it from the sky...

But sometimes the people bearing witness to a UFO event do not vanish. In fact, a total disappearance is somewhat unique. Cases where actual physical traces are at a premium, and they are generally well known. The claim of Canadian mechanic Steven Michalik who encountered a phenomena of an unknown origin is worth repeating, despite its widespread publication. For us, his story begins on 20th May 1967. On 12.15pm that fateful day, 51 year old Michalik - employed as a mechanic with the Inland Cement Company - was satisfying his hobby of amateur prospecting to search out minerals in the wooded, rocky terrain near Falcon Lake, on the boundary between Manitoba and Ontario. Engaged at his toil, he became aware of a sound he thought was the cackling of geese; looking upwards he was taken aback to see two oval-shaped UFO's glowing red in colour and rapidly descending. One of the objects came down on a rock 150-odd feet away, the other hovered about 15 feet above the ground, and then took off at an impressive rate of speed, changing colour from red to orange to grey and back to orange. The object which had landed also altered its hue, from red to light grey and then to a colour resembling stainless steel, surrounded by a golden aura. It was some 35 feet in diameter and 12 feet high. Perhaps because of the bright golden glow, Michalik observed the stationary object through welding goggles that he carried with him for protection from injury while chipping at rocks.

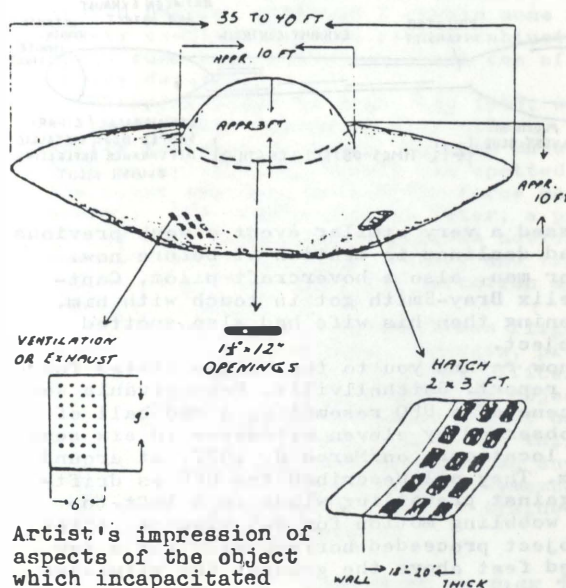
A door - square but with rounded corners - opened while the man was watching the object, from which emanated a purple beam of light.

He also reported wafts of warm air which seemed to come from the doorway, accompanied by the easily-recognisable odour of sulphur. As he dropped caution and approached the UFO for a closer look, he was certain he heard voices from within. Thinking that the 'craft' was a new US aircraft, he shouted a message, asking if they needed help. As no reply was forthcoming, he then readdressed his communication in Russian. He also tried speaking a few words in German, Italian and Ukrainian, but still there was no response. Now within touching distance, he placed green filters over his goggles in a greater effort to protect his eyes from the brilliant glare, and steeled himself to eschew fear and take a look inside. In his own words: "I stuck my head inside the opening. The inside was a mass of lights. Direct beams running in horizontal and diagonal paths and a series of flashing lights, it seemed to me, were working in a random fashion, with no particular order or sequence." Seconds later, the object tilted slightly and the inquisitive Canadian felt a blast of hot air on his chest from what appeared to be a vent of some kind and his shirt caught fire; one of his gloves also melted when he touched a part of the object which resembled a highly polished metal. As he fought to remove his smouldering clothing, the UFO took off and soon vanished from sight.

Upset, confused and very scared at the sequence of events, he began to feel a pounding headache and an intense feeling of



Steven Michalik in hospital
PHOTO: MEPL



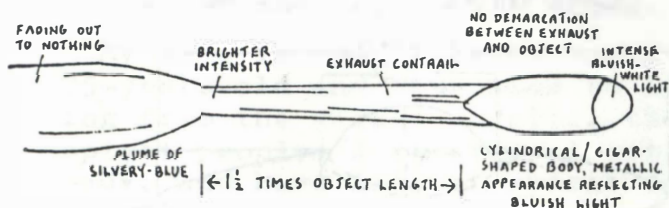
Artist's impression of aspects of the object which incapacitated Michalik

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nausea. Heading back to the highway he reported an initial version of the incident to a passing Royal Canadian Mounted Police patrol, but they expressed indifference to his story. Eventually he was taken to Misericordia Hospital by his son, treated for chest burns and returned home. A couple of days later, he went to his local doctor, who prescribed pain-killers and sea-sickness pills. The affair then attracted the attention of the press and other media, including UFO investigators, including a member of the Condon team. His case (No.22) was one of twenty-three which the University failed to reach a conclusion on.

Michalik was ill for a long time following the incident; he could not keep food down, suffered from nausea, vomiting and lost 22lbs. Where the blast of hot air had burnt him a checkerboard pattern was clearly visible on his chest. This was not all. Later he would suffer blistering of the skin, a V-shaped rash that ran from the middle of his chest right up to his ears. His hands occasionally would swell, he would complain of dizziness and suffered black outs. Re-admitted to hospital, he was examined by over twenty doctors and specialists, none of which could offer an explanation for his curious condition. Up to five months after the event he would still suffer the after-effects. Soil samples from the site were taken by various authorities, but no firm conclusions were ever forthcoming. But something took place that day.

On an unspecified date during November 1972, Captain Raymond Old, at the time a hovercraft commander, was relaxing with his wife on the Veranda of their villa in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, when at about 6:45pm their attention was directed to what at first appeared to be a firework shoot up somewhere behind the village of Ruwais, finishing in a bright yellow bomb-burst effect. They were awaiting more of the same when they observed a bright white light suddenly form about the same location. It approached rapidly at an estimated height of 1000 - 1500 ft. without any discernable sound. Passing overhead at an estimated speed of between 700 and 900 mph., it looked cylindrical in shape with a vapour trail. The front of the object was an intense blue-white light, while the body seemed to be silvery metallic in construction and reflected the bluish light. Captain Old felt it reminded him of a blip moving across an oscilloscope. Mrs. Old told her husband that she



witnessed a very similar event a week previous but had declined to mention it before now. Another man, also a hovercraft pilot, Captain Felix Bray-Smith got in touch with him, mentioning then his wife had also spotted the object.

I now return you to the United States for a CE2 report. Gatchellville, Pennsylvania was the scene of a UFO resembling a red ball of fire observed by eleven witnesses in six separate locations, on March 8, 1977, at around 7:30pm. They all described the UFO as drifting against prevailing winds in a left-to-right wobbling motion for 2-5 minutes. After the object proceeded horizontally for a few hundred feet above the ground, the witnesses

watched it drop down towards the lawn of a Mr. Robert Brown. Brown was not at home at the time and nobody ever saw the object leave.

Someone had called to the local fire department, but by the time they were on the scene, the fire was out. There was a burned patch of grass 100 feet long by 30 ft. wide. The soil itself was charred to a depth of three inches. Within the area of the burnt patch were three holes, an inch in diameter and 2 1/2 inches deep. These formed a triangle of dimensions 54 by 52 by 72 inches. UFO investigators ran two geiger counter tests over the site and found a slight increase, strongest within the triangle. A magnetometer showed nothing out of the ordinary. Samples from the site were tested along with control samples (normal procedure) from beyond the area in question by the Anesthesia Research Laboratory at Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago. Their more sophisticated methods and equipment failed to confirm any measure of radiation. In an attempt to discover if the area had been deliberately burnt by (oil, petrol, etc) by hoaxers, they found no traces of petroleum hydrocarbons, which can always be detected in such circumstances. Perhaps this was in actually a case of that old standby No.11, 586...ball lightning- which in no way is a satisfactory explanation for the three holes left in the charred soil. As usual, the case is provocative, but in the words of countless TV and movie detectives from West Ham to Walla Walla, we have 'insufficient evidence'.

Really moving through the years now, aren't we? Next port of call - The People's Republic of China. The early summer of 1982 saw much UFO activity over China; in particular North China. The following took place on 18th June of that year, over Heilongjiang Province. At roughly 9.57pm, 5 Chinese Air Force pilots reported a UFO while on patrol over their route of patrol. The aircraft's electrical power systems began to malfunction. Communication and navigational systems were also affected. The pilots noticed a UFO of a yellow-green hue, about the size of the full moon. The UFO grew larger and increased in speed, whereupon it looked as big as a mountain. The pilots reported dark spots in the interior of the object. One made a report including the following statement: "When I first saw the object, it flew towards me at a high rate of speed as it whirled rapidly. While it was rotating it generated rings of light. In the centre of the light ring was fire. In ten seconds the centre of the ring exploded, then the body of the object expanded rapidly." The planes could not follow the object as their severe technical problems forced them all to return to base.

Can we concur from the above (or some of the above, at least) that UFOs are hostile? While I am loathe to draw any conclusions at this stage of the game, I tend to side with those who believe that they are not, and injuries sustained in their presence are accidental. The UFO phenomena is very real - as the cases stated within the pages of this feature should demonstrate to even the staunchest sceptic - but that is all we know.

Before we can learn any more, we shall have to touch down on many other bases as yet unexplored. We shall have no options but to study with great diligence the many facets this enigma contains. It won't be an easy ride, but the scenery will be of great interest, don't you think?

DAVID T PROCKTER

June/July 1988

NOTE: I would like to thank all the people, too many to mention, who have provided information essential to this article.

Timewatch Wednesday 8.10 BBC2

AT 4.30 in the morning of 21 April 1988 a security guard in the Royal Palace of Turin was alarmed to discover lights on in the Royal Chapel of the Holy Shroud.

When he came to the chapel he discovered two priests opening the reliquary of the shroud. They were taking the relic, a 14ft piece of linen depicting the front and back of a crucified man many believe to be Jesus, to face its ultimate test: radio carbon dating. The Pope, who now owns the shroud, agreed to its being carbon dated last year.

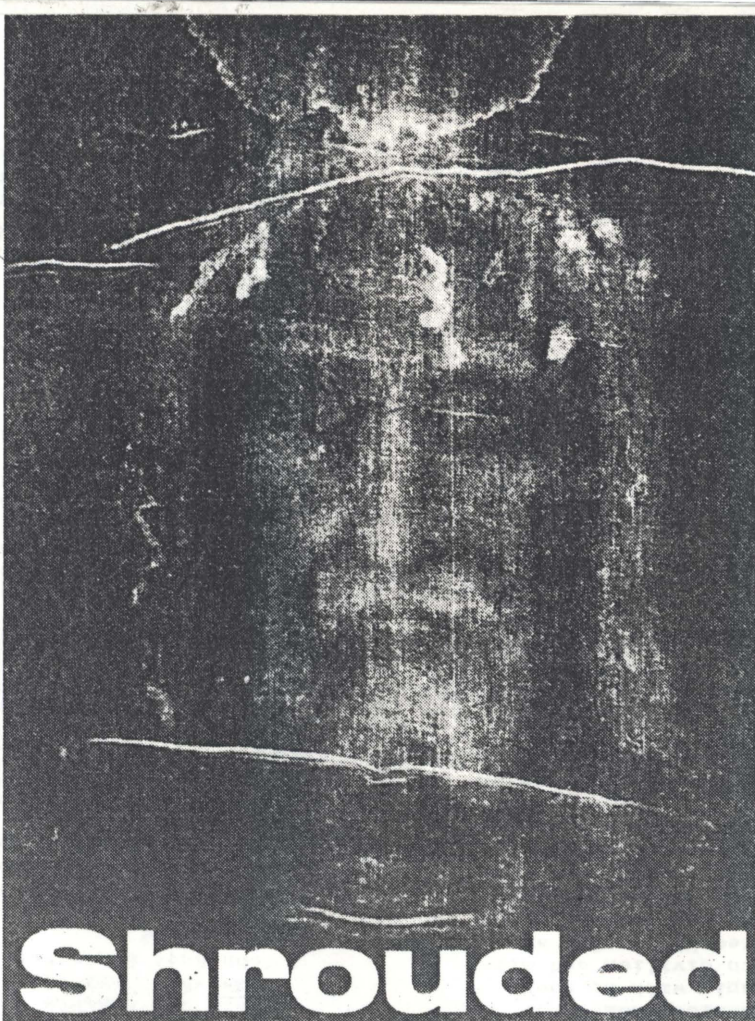
Visitors to Turin do not see the shroud – the last time it was exhibited was in 1978. If the carbon dating tests indicate the cloth is medieval, they may never see it again – well, at least not as a relic. What visitors to Turin's small cathedral do see is an exhibition of the relic's merits.

The cathedral display indicates the convincing marks of crucifixion on the image of the shroud: nailing through wrists rather than the usual artistic depiction through the palms; a cap-like crowing of thorns; a graphic wound in the side; dumb-bell marks of scourging on the back and legs uncannily similar to what would be inflicted by the Roman *flagrum*, a vicious whip.

The overall anatomy is just too good for a medieval artist – so much so that Italian shroud enthusiasts use the word *infalsificabile* (unfakeable) for the image. The image is extraordinarily like a photographic negative, and only when it was photographed in 1898 was it discovered that reversing the highlights and shadows gave a far more realistic image.

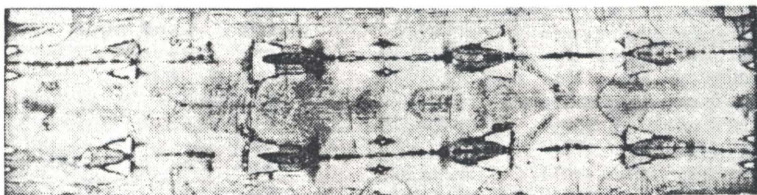
The shroud passed batteries of tests in 1973 and 1978. Those in 1978 certainly appeared high powered enough to unmask any medieval forgery and were performed by an odd collection of American military scientists from such unlikely places as NASA, the US Air Force weapons laboratory, Los Alamos nuclear laboratory, and the US Air Force Academy. Their tests, which used large technology to detect the image, did not, however, include carbon dating.

play in Turin Cathedral is nearly devoid of any negative evidence concerning the shroud. It ignores the fact that relic-making was rife in the 1350s, when the shroud's history begins; that the blood marks remain red, whereas blood on cloth turns brown or black over the years. Also, the marks are so clear and precise in detail for a cloth supposedly wrapped around a crucified corpse taken down from



Shrouded in mystery

Is this the face of Jesus or is the Turin Shroud a fake? Carbon dating could soon reveal whether God would move in such a mysterious way, finds David Sox



**'Then took they the body of Jesus and wound it in linen clothes ...'
This, say the shroud's defenders, left the image seen above**

the cross and carried to a tomb. And there are signs of 'artistic modesty' at work: the outlines of the buttocks are faint and the hands are extended to cover the groin area.

Furthermore, the shroud is made of twill linen, a fabric that has not yet been found in archaeological investigations in Palestine or Egypt from the time of Christ.

The moment of truth has come for the shroud. Bringing the relic to its final test has taken a decade of convoluted and complicated manoeuvres. Apparently, the creator of the carbon-dating technique, Nobel Prize winner Willard Libby, made an overture to date the shroud in the 1960s. His original test, however, required a handkerchief-sized sample. In the past few years carbon dating by a new method – accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) – has decreased the sample size to that of a postage stamp.

In 1977, when I was General Secretary for the British Society for the Turin Shroud, I approached Harry Gove of the University of Rochester (New York), one of the pioneers of the test, about the possibility of dating the shroud. Ten years later the Archbishop of Turin announced that three laboratories using the AMS method were being asked to perform the test – at Oxford, Arizona and Zurich.

Timewatch shows the taking of a sample – 7cm by 1cm – which was cut into three equal pieces for the three laboratories. The programme follows one of the pieces to Zurich's Federal Institute of Technology. What will the verdict be? Most observers anticipate a medieval date or one near the time of Christ. Few of the shroud enthusiasts and the faithful are prepared for the former. After all, the shroud has had a good run.

If the shroud is dated to around the first century, there will be no stopping the enthusiasm. One American involved in the 1978 testing asserts that the odds of the man of the shroud not being Jesus are 'one chance in 82,944,000'. There are those in Turin who anticipate that it will become a second Mecca if the shroud is vindicated. The relic is even spoken of as 'the fifth gospel'.

Some clergy and other observers, however, are not comfortable with all this and quietly warn of the pitfalls of using science to prove religion. After reading all the material in the shroud's favour, one London vicar said to me: 'God doesn't operate in this manner, does he?' I don't think he does, but one thing is for certain: unlike all the other examinations of the shroud, carbon dating gives a date. And a date is a date is a date. ●

The British Society for the Turin Shroud

Audiovisual

Countdown To Phobos Encounter

Early this month, two unmanned spacecraft will be launched to Phobos, the largest of the two Martian satellites, by the Soviet Union (see also *Astronomy* Nov. Vol. 1, No. 3, pp 6-11, October 1987).

Following their arrival in Mars orbit early next year, the two spacecraft will spend three months refining their trajectories to match that of Phobos. This will allow them to build up more accurate ephemerides of its orbit and enable them to approach within 50 metres (165 feet) of its surface. The first 'Phobos' vehicle will do this in mid-April next year, hovering for about 20 minutes above the satellite and dropping two probes on to its surface. The second spacecraft will follow suit in late-May. Originally, it was intended that one spacecraft would rendezvous with Phobos, the other with Deimos, but it soon became clear that this was too ambitious, although the mission was later expanded to investigate Mars and the solar wind in greater detail. After hovering over Phobos, both spacecraft will spend a further year mapping the surface of Mars, and observing the Sun from their unique vantage point.

Because it is so small (20 x 23 x 28 km), the gravitational pull of Phobos is tiny (its escape velocity is only around 13 metres per second), and so there is a very real danger that the two probes will literally bounce off the surface! To prevent this, the larger of the two will carry a harpoon-device to anchor it on the surface. The smaller probe, quite aptly known in Russian as 'the frog', is a ball-shaped device which will 'hop' over the surface by use of powerful springs.

Phobos and Deimos were discovered as recently as 1877 by the American astronomer Asaph Hall. Subsequent Earth-based observations indicated that both moons were of low density, and in 1959, the Soviet theorist Ioset Shklovskii suggested, with his tongue firmly planted in his cheek, that they might be hollow! The most recent results came from the Viking Orbiters, one of which was manoeuvred to within 120 km of Phobos. By measuring its gravitational interaction with the spacecraft, it was concluded that Phobos had a density of around 2 gm/cm³, about half as dense as the basaltic rock commonly found on the surfaces of the terrestrial planets. One of the Viking scientists aptly described Phobos as "more marshmallow than rock".

The Martian satellites are also among the darkest objects in the Solar System - they reflect only 6 per cent of the light incident upon them. Spectroscopic measurements by the Viking Orbiters revealed that their chemical compositions are similar to carbonaceous chondrites, or C-type asteroids. This suggests they are captured asteroids, a plausible hypothesis, but one with a number of problems. Both moons are in circular, equatorial orbits. If they were captured asteroids, they would be more likely to end up in eccentric orbits, inclined to the equator. It has been suggested that tidal forces over the millennia could have reduced their orbital inclination and eccentricity to the current values. This view is supported by the fact they are tidally locked with

respect to Mars: like our own Moon, they always show the same face to their parent planet. However, both moons are in orbits near to the theoretical limits at which they become dynamically unstable. In the case of Phobos, which is only 5,980 km distant from the planet's surface, it is close to the Roche limit at which point it should start to break up due to strong tidal forces. Deimos on the other hand, is near to the point at which it should escape the gravitational pull of Mars altogether. Scientific experiments on the Soviet Phobos' craft will address these problems. Not only will the probes analyse the surface directly, but a laser (called LIMA-D) will be fired from the main spacecraft, vaporising soil particles, and allowing spectroscopic measurements of their composition.

The Mars system is now the focus of the Soviet planetary programme. At an international conference on Mars at the NASA Ames Research Center in March, Soviet planetary scientists openly outlined their plans beyond the Phobos mission. In 1994, they will place two orbiters around Mars, dropping landers with rovers, balloons and meteorological beacons onto the surface. They will attempt to return film samples from the surface as a dress rehearsal for a sample return mission two years later.

After the disastrous series of Mars probes in the early 1970s, Soviet space technology has now improved to the point where it can handle long-term missions; the 18-month journey of the two Vega craft to Halley's Comet via Venus proved this. The 'Phobos' spacecraft will use standard Proton launchers to send them on their way, but because they are slightly heavier than planned, the on-board propulsion motors will have to be fired *en route* for transfer to Mars. This need arose because of the large number of experimental packages requiring space on the mission. Indeed, some experiments are now being carried by only one of the two craft in an attempt to reduce the payload of each, but all of the planned instruments will be included.

Soviet space scientists have been very forthcoming about their plans for the 'Phobos' mission, offering international collaboration on an unprecedented scale. Instruments to be flown on the orbiters include French-built TV cameras, a Scandinavian magnetospheric experiment and a plasma wave instrument from the European Space Agency. On the Long-Term Automated Lander (which will operate for over a year) there are a West German instrument for analysing soil composition and a TV system and Sun-sensor built by the French. Although no longer identical, each 'Phobos' craft will contain over 20 experiments, and the most important ones will be carried by both vehicles. Britain's involvement is limited to three interdisciplinary scientists, David Southwood (Imperial College, London), John Guest (University of London Observatory) and Grenville Turner (Sheffield University), who are acting in an advisory capacity.

The 'Phobos' probes are the first in a new series of Soviet Mars craft. At the time of writing, they are due for launch on July 7th and 10th respectively, the first steps in a bold assault on our planetary neighbour.

NICHOLAS BOOTH

Galileo To Encounter Venus

Launch vehicle readiness permitting, the beleaguered Galileo mission will finally blast off for Jupiter on 1989 October 12, three years late. Galileo was to have been the next-but-one Shuttle launch after the Challenger tragedy in January 1986, and this year would have become the first outer planet orbiter, powered rapidly to the giant planet by a specially-modified liquid-fuelled Centaur upper stage. However, in addition to the delay, the Centaur was cancelled as another result of the wave of conservatism now gripping NASA's launch programme in the aftermath of Challenger. The effect of this is to increase the flight time to Jupiter from around two, to a formidable six years. Its nominal arrival date in the Jovian system is 1995 December 7th.

This long flight time includes an encounter with Venus and two close flybys of the Earth to add energy from the 'gravity-assist manoeuvre' to the trajectory, and swing the combined orbiter-entry probe spacecraft towards the outer planets. The solid-fuelled Inertial Upper Stage (IUS), which is now the most powerful booster deemed safe for flight in the Shuttle, could not get Galileo to Jupiter at all without this complex flight plan.

The good thing about all of this is that Galileo has some unique capabilities for studying Venus during its brief encounter with the Earth's sister planet in February 1990. After being the focus of the Soviet planetary programme for so many years, and NASA's intensive five-spacecraft Pioneer Venus mission in the late 1970s, scientists interested in Venus are currently having a lean time of it. Only the Magellan radar-mapping mission is currently in prospect and that, like Galileo, is much delayed. So when representatives of the planetary science community gathered recently (May 9th) at NASA's Ames Research Center in Mountain View, California, to discuss the scientific possibilities of the Galileo Venus encounter, there was enthusiasm bordering in one or two cases on euphoria!

The main source of the excitement is the presence on the Galileo orbiter spacecraft of a clutch of optical instruments more sophisticated than any which has visited Venus before. The television camera, for example, has higher spatial resolution, and there is the prospect of investigating motions in the cloud deck on a smaller scale than previously. It is hoped that these might reveal details of the momentum transport in the atmosphere, which drives the rapid winds which encircle the planet. The Galileo photopolarimeter radiometer has far-infrared channels which can probe temperature structure inside the cloud deck. And the ultraviolet spectrometer, with better wavelength range and resolution, plus a 'pointable' capability not present on Pioneer, can study the spectral signature of sulphur dioxide - a key constituent of the cloud chemistry on Venus - and its distribution over the whole of the planet.

Most of the Pioneer orbiter's instruments are still working and can make measurements at the same time as Galileo streaks past (passing, incidentally, quite close to Pioneer's orbit

SPACE NEWS WORLDWIDE

although without even the remote possibility of a collision). This dual observing capability is of particular importance to the scientists making measurements of the magnetic field of Venus and its energetic particle environment, since it allows separation of spatial and temporal variabilities.

The major new insight into the remarkable environment of Venus, however, is likely to come as a result of the discovery several years ago, by a team of astronomers observing in Australia, of near-infrared emissions on the night side of the planet. These have been interpreted as thermal emissions from the very hot surface of Venus leaking through the clouds. Radio emission of this kind has been known for decades, of course, and was the way the high temperature of Venus was first detected. But it was a major surprise to discover that the emission at much shorter wavelengths, where the clouds and gases in the atmosphere were thought to be completely opaque, is also detectable when the glare of the Sun is not present. Ground-based maps of the dark side at wavelengths a few times that of visible light show tantalising absorption features in the clouds against the bright background of the surface. An analysis of these will contain information not available in other ways on the circulation and cloud structure in the lower atmosphere of Venus.

As is often the case, ground-based resolutions and sensitivities are not adequate to make much progress. But, as luck would have it, Galileo carries the first instrument (the Near Infrared Mapping Spectrometer or NIMS) designed for simultaneous infrared spectroscopy and mapping, originally with the inhomogeneous Jovian atmosphere and the varied surfaces of the Galilean satellites in mind. This is an almost ideal instrument for obtaining really detailed maps of the new phenomenon on Venus, and giving us our first global look at the deep atmosphere.

So Jupiter's loss (or delay, to be more precise) will be Venus' gain. One is reminded of the old proverb about ill winds; the planetary exploration programme was ready for at least a small piece of serendipity and perhaps this will be it.

F. W. TAYLOR



FROM 35 MILLION MILES AWAY

THE countdown is about to start to the greatest space adventure of all — the project to land spacemen on Mars.

And this is what awaits the Earthmen who will boldly go where no man has gone before.

The face of the Red Planet — as it has never been seen until now.

It's a dramatic and surprising face. For the planet, long thought of as the home of little green Martians, has a pink sky. This is because there is so much dust in the thin atmosphere.

The first spacemen to see the real

by BARRY WIGMORE

thing will probably be Russians. A programme to put them on Mars soon after the year 2000 enters a crucial phase early next month when the USSR launches new space flights with the aim of having a full base on the planet by about 2020.

Earthlings have always been fascinated by Mars. It's a very cold planet, with the midday temperature on the equator only 60 degrees Fahrenheit. Then, as the sun sets, it quickly plunges way below freezing.

For nearly 500 years, since the as-

tronomer Galileo discovered "canals" on its surface, we believed the first spacemen to land might find Martians.

But in 1971 the American Mariner 9 spaceship sent back pictures of huge volcanoes, vast canyons, dried-up water channels and strange rock formations carved by dust and wind. There were no canals — and absolutely no Martians.

This historic picture of the rock-strewn surface was taken by two American Viking spacecraft which landed there 12 years ago.

Only now do the latest computer techniques at Washington University, Missouri, enable us to see the mysterious planet in all its true colours in these

pictures, published for the first time in Britain today.

The first two Russian spacecrafts to head for the planet will be launched on July 7 and 10. The unmanned craft will take a year to fly 35 million miles to Mars, then go into orbit around the planet and Phobos, one of its twin moons.

The Russians are at least four years ahead of the Americans, who virtually gave up the race because of lack of funds.

Perhaps someone knew a thing or two when they christened it the RED Planet.

Professor Valery BARSUKOV, Director of the Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, answers questions from Izvestia science reporter Boris Konovalov.

...The Martian atmosphere may be rather thin as compared to that around Earth, but still it is there, and it was more dense in the past. The climate of the planet has been changing, too. There was, for example, a warmer period when there were rivers flowing all around the planet's surface. And water means life, or at least we are used to thinking it does. It is quite possible that some primeval life forms did develop on the planet. Whether they exist now, it is difficult to say.

The negative result of the probes taken by two American Viking spaceships on their landing sites is no proof of the absence of life. In Antarctica, for example, a single random probe is unlikely to reveal any biological activity. However, keeping a sample at room temperature will give the microbes a chance to develop into a strong colony and thus to be readily observed. We know that despite its extremely severe, almost Martian conditions, Antarctica is by no means lifeless. It cannot therefore be ruled out that some primitive life forms may be discovered on Mars, too. Thus, both Soviet and American long-term projects include, as one of their main goals, bringing to the Earth samples of Martian "soil" for analysis with all the most advanced scientific armory.

What will be the stages of the exploration of the planet Mars? Are there any fundamental differences between the Soviet and American projects?

The first step envisaged by both Soviet and American scientists is the launching, in the early 1990, of artificial Martian satellites to conduct a comprehensive exploration of the planet. The satellites will, of course, be heavily equipped with the most up-to-date devices to transmit images, analyze the "atmosphere" and surface of the planet, determine the mineral composition of the crust and study the Martian permafrost and bedrock.

We hope to do extensive mapping which will be necessary for the selection of probe sites by geologists, geochemists, biologists, atmosphere scientists and so on.

The Moscow Space Forum and the last Congress of the International Astronautical Federation heard the proposals to employ balloons in Martian studies.

That's right. But what we foresee is not the type of balloons used on Venus, freely carried in any direction by high-altitude winds. Martian balloons should be controlled or autocontrolled. By expanding and shrinking its surface such a device will be capable of attaining any desired altitude. We may also devise a twin-unit balloon which will be kept aloft largely by a lighting force generated by the heat of the Martian atmosphere itself.

In the morning the balloon will reach a given altitude, maintain it through the day and land at dusk for a quiet night on the ground. In six to ten days the balloon will cover a few thousand kilometers.

Is landing the next step?

Indeed, every subsequent stage provides for landing a probe on the ground. As for choosing a region for a detailed investigation, the question is so involved that it is better left open for the time

being. Finding an answer to it is a major goal requiring much effort by Soviet and American scientists and engineers.

Our interest is particularly attracted by the Martian polar caps which contain the record of the planet's climate and atmosphere evolution. We are also interested in former river valleys. For their sedimentary rock is a coded history of Martian climate and may sustain some forms of life... There are on Mars numerous volcanoes that have been active for over 600 million years. If we knew how the composition of lava has been changing over this period, much of the history of the planet's "inner" life would be revealed.

Such comprehensive exploration can be conducted only by a "Martian car" designed to collect data and samples. This project is being developed by the same team of Soviet scientists that designed the famous Mooncar (Lunokhod).

Samples will have to be collected over a very large area and the Martian car will have to cover hundreds of kilometres. It may also be equipped with a radio beacon to guide the landing of a rocket-propelled spacecraft that will then take the samples and other loads back to a Martian orbit. There, the rocket docks with a satellite, the samples are transferred into a return rocket that eventually takes them to Earth...

This is an ambitious, almost fantastic project, still it may be realized by the end of the century.

How would the Martian samples be analyzed on Earth? They may contain some very alien microorganisms...

The return rocket must be intercepted in an earth orbit, so that a preliminary analysis of samples may be carried out away from the Earth. Only when the scientists are one hundred per cent sure that the Martian parcel is biologically inactive or, if it is not, that any of its life forms can be checked at any moment, will it be admitted to a ground lab.

The projects you envisage are both complex and costly. What will be the extent of international and, in particular, Soviet-American cooperation in their implementation?

Today virtually all Soviet space programmes involve wide international cooperation. The exploration of Mars won't be an exception. We are already working together on it with scientists from socialist countries, France and Austria. As for the Soviet and American projects, they are being developed independently, but with very loose coordination for the time being. We have started consultations about possible cooperation in a few major space schemes.

Of course, common sense dictates that the exploration of Mars should be an international effort, a project of universal import to mankind. It would be much better, more just indeed, if Martian samples were received by an international laboratory and analyzed by the leading scientific lights of our planet.

When this has been achieved, a road will be opened to the realization of an old human dream - that of a manned flight to Mars. I am convinced that whatever obstacles remain on this road, the crew of the flight will be international.

LATE NEWS: THE FIRST OF THE TWO SOVIET PROBES HAS FAILED; ALL HOPE FOR A SUCCESSFUL MISSION NOW RESTS WITH PROBE NUMBER TWO...

Is anybody there?

AND THE CAT SAW IT TOO

By Vivien Payne

* * * * *

IT ALL BEGAN WITH THE CAT. I WAS STAYING AT MY GRANDMOTHER'S HOUSE IN BIRMINGHAM - ONE OF THE OLD STYLE TERRACED HOUSES WITH A LONG, NARROW BACK GARDEN.

I was on my way to get some coal from the shed, when I saw the family cat standing transfixed at the bottom of the garden. It was staring into the metre gap between the tall back fence and the garden shed. Every hair on its body was standing on end and its tail was out like a bottle brush. It was obviously very upset about something, and thinking that a dog had strayed into the garden, I went to investigate.

As soon as I got within a few metres of the cat, it suddenly spun around and shot past me, up the garden and into the house. I'd never seen the animal move that fast before, and still curious and still expecting to find either a dog or another cat, I carried on down the path to where it had been standing. Then I turned and looked into the gap. What I saw there froze me, speechless, to the spot.

It was neither cat nor dog, but a shadow. A white shadow. It was being cast onto the garden fence - but there was nothing there to cast it. It was the shadow of a woman, her hair drawn back into a bun at the nape of her neck. One hand was raised in front of her, the other at her side. She was moving slowly forward with her head bent down, as if searching for

something. I got the sudden, unaccountable impression that she was looking for a piece of lost jewellery. Her legs ended halfway down the calf, as if her feet and ankles were below ground level.

For a moment, I just stood, staring at her, unable to move or make a sound - in fact, I'm not even sure that I was breathing. Then, as she continued to move closer, panic overcame my paralysis and I followed the cat's example and fled for the safety of the house.

It was several days before I ventured out to the bottom of the garden again, and years before I told anyone what I'd seen there. Needless to say, no-one believed me.

I have no idea why the white shadow of a woman who wasn't there should suddenly appear at the bottom of my grandmother's garden. Nor do I understand why I knew she was searching for jewellery, I just know that I did.

As far as I know, no other person ever saw her, before or since and, perhaps, looking back over the distance of years, I might have dismissed that weird shadow as a figment of my imagination, but for one thing. The cat saw her too.

Footnote: Have you ever seen your cat staring wildly into space. It may be a fly or insect he is looking at...but then he could be seeing the unseen. Watch your cat!

SEANCE GIRLS IN 'DEMON' TERROR

A GHOST-BUSTING vicar went into a college to drive out demons after girls students held secret seances.

The trainee hairdressers were terrified after a ouija board spelled out the word "death" and other sinister messages.

The Rev. John Widdas led the girls in prayer before entering a changing room plagued by icy temperatures.

Minutes later he emerged

saying: "There was something in there."

"You'll be glad to know it wasn't one of the worst ones and it's gone now," the students revealed.

The girls had chalked the ouija board—a collection of letters and symbols relating to the occult—on the floor during lunch-breaks.

One said: "We were using a glass and it was spelling things out."

Freezing

"It spelled 'death' and then some names—one was the name of one girl's long-dead relative."

"Suddenly the glass tipped over. It was terrifying and we all ran out."

Another girl said: "The room became freezing cold, even though the heating was full on."

The girls wouldn't be named for fear of being suspended from the college in Tamworth, Staffs.

Daily STAR:
22/1/1988

COMMENT

Researcher Brian Smith and Stephanie Wales of I.P.P are psychic investigators. Brian, who has used an ouija board says they are harmless if used PROPERLY. The messages received were probably misinterpreted. This is one problem with spirit communication by unskilled people. -EDITOR.

TOP SCIENTISTS NOW CONFIRM THE TRUTH OF SURVIVAL

MICHAEL ROLL



Michael Roll

INTRODUCTION BY CNK: In issue 40 we had an investigation into LIFE AFTER DEATH. trying to find the all elusive proof for survival. Michael Roll, who came on LBC RADIO made it clear that religion only teaches one side of the picture. The materialisation of a small boy was NEVER investigated by the Scientist. Michael wrote to us why:

"It is no good my colleagues and I making a video of materialisation phenomena. This has to be done by our leading physicists. Sadly, since writing his letter on 2nd. October to the free thinkers all over the country, Archie Roy has not bothered to contact Rita Goold, (the medium). We can take the scientist to the experiment but we cannot force him to perform like Sir William Crookes. We cannot force mediums to co-operate with the physicists like Florrie Cook and D.D. Home did. Thankfully, a colleague has located another brilliant materialisation medium in the West Country. My colleagues father materialised in light and was able to somehow reproduce his old physical body "warts and all". If Archie Roy refuses to experiment and report I will just have to try and get another professor of physics who is not afraid of the establishment. Professor Abdus Salam for example. He eats three priests and their victims before breakfast." *MICHAEL ROLL now has a regular outlet in The Spiritualist Gazette every month. But isn't that rather like preaching to the converted? Michael adds: " I am now able to deprogramme the spiritualists away from religion and over to physics and philosophy. At last the people are starting to find out just how badly they have been fixed by Ian Wilson etc., who still control education and the means of mass communication."

IN March I told the wonderful story of how Russell Byrne, the nine year old boy who died of cancer, materialised and was reunited with his parents who are still on the earth plane. As a result of this article, a mother who has recently lost her ten year old son, made contact with me. I know readers will be delighted to learn that this mother is now in direct contact with Gwen Byrne, the mother of Russell.

It is obvious why there are millions of people in positions of authority fighting with all their might to keep the truth from reaching the general public, but what I cannot understand is how these people can sleep at night. Do they not have consciences like the rest of us?

In the past it was easy for members of the Establishment to keep uncomfortable scientific and historical facts from reaching the ordinary people. All they had to do was murder every person who was a danger to their selfish interests. As soon as these enemies of freedom lost their power to murder at will, they quickly realised that their existence rested on taking total control of the means of mass communication and education. Whatever we may think of these forces ranged against the truth, one thing we have to give them credit for is their incredible efficiency.

Thankfully, in 1988 it is no longer possible to suppress the truth, because there are now too many outlets on the means of mass communication, and every person has access to their own printing press — the photocopier. The physicists' and rationalists' case for survival after death is now being presented on local Independent radio stations all over the country. Every time I broadcast I am swamped with letters requesting my thesis.

The trick has always been to make out that any scientist who is making a study of survival after death is a nutter "dabbling in the supernatural". Until now this devious tactic has always worked, but saying that His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales is a looney has rebounded on the journalists and broadcasters who are perpetrating these outrageous accusations. Our future King put the record straight in his interview with Sir Alistair Burnett. The Prince made it clear that he was reading the work of the outstanding physicist Arthur Koestler; that he was only interested in the natural, not the supernatural.

These recent, revolutionary discoveries in nuclear physics are very exciting, because we now know where the "next world" is. The physicists have confirmed what every Spiritualist has known for over 100 years — that there are other dimensions vibrating at faster speeds than the subatomic particles that make up our physical universe.

It is important to stress that these discoveries by themselves do not actually prove that we all survive the death of our physical bodies. It is only when we link these discoveries with the scientific reports of Sir William Crookes OM, FRS, and contemporary materialisation phenomena that we then have the crushing, cast-iron, scientific proof that we have been seeking for so long.

The next step on the road to bringing enlightenment to mankind must be for our leading professors and doctors of physics to interview on film recently deceased, internationally famous people. This way there will be no question of Roman Catholic writers like Ian Wilson shouting fraud, because if they do,

they will quickly find themselves on the receiving end of a very expensive law suit.

The materialisation mediums are ready, but understandably they are frightened to come forward, they all know what happened to Helen Duncan and others.

The physicists have to gain the confidence of these mediums before any progress can be made. For research purposes all mediums must be treated as genuine. No fraudulent medium would even consider putting themselves forward in the interests of science and bringing enlightenment. Any medium that is prepared to make this sacrifice must be treated with great care and consideration.

Michael Roll will send his thesis 'The Physicists' and Rationalists' case for Survival after the Death of our Physical Bodies', free of charge, to every person who sends a stamped addressed envelope of any size to 28, Westerleigh Road, Downend, Bristol BS16 6AH, England. Everything has been translated into layman's language. Free offer in the U.K. only.

Next Issue: Alex Gardner a psychic researcher takes a look at Religion, the Church v Psychic. We will examine some data sent CNK by him & Michael Roll.

Flying saucers are not a mug's game

Jenny Randles

ACCORDING to a recent Gallup survey, 16 per cent of women and 23 per cent of men in Britain believe in the existence of flying saucers. In the US the figure is 57 per cent.

A symptom and a cause of this discrepancy is the Whitley Strieber affair. Strieber, a highly successful American author of horror fiction, claimed his own close encounter in 1987 in Communism, his book about his alleged "space-nap" by ugly little creatures, published in paperback this month.

Why should anyone want to believe Strieber? In the opening weeks of 1988, the British press has carried 160 stories about UFOs — roughly five times more than in any similar period during the past ten years. Yet these stories are often based upon trivial and sensationalised cases. A surprising rule of thumb in the world of ufology is that the significance of a sighting is inversely related to the amount of publicity that it generates.

The best evidence does not feature in the tabloids, but comes from witnesses who are scared out of their wits and worry about how revelation of their story might affect their lives. For some, reporting a strange light in the sky may simply mean peculiar looks from their boss or wisecracks about "little green men." For others it has been much worse: marriages and employment have ended.

Those reports that do make the headlines are followed up by groups such as the British UFO Research Association (Bura). When a "pink jelly" was reported over Kensington early in January, for example, our investigator Michael Wootton was on the scene within hours. He reconstructed the events with 16-year-old Zena Sfeir and was able to show beyond

reasonable doubt that the telescope through which she saw her UFO had lens distortions. Zena had been pointing it straight at what our astronomical computer programmes indicated as the planet Jupiter. Yet none of this prevented the story from making the Six O'Clock News, flashed around the world to become a space-age myth.

The flying saucer phenomenon has become for many people a replacement for the twin gods of science and religion. In her research for the first British PhD directly related to UFOs, Shirley McIver at York University found evidence of disenchantment with material sciences among UFO enthusiasts. To many people too, religion seems divorced from the realities of modern life, as incapable as science of doing much to end evil and injustice. So the idea of wise alien visitors arriving like intergalactic cavalry in order to rescue the earth from war and poverty is wonderfully appealing. UFOs are, in effect, technology's angels.

Yet nine out of 10 UFO sightings have mundane explanations. Others suggest interesting possibilities on the fringes of science. Some appear to be unusual atmospheric phenomena that might teach us about physics of meteorology. Bura has recently part-funded a project with the Tornado and Storm Research Bureau which indicates that mysterious circular damage to corn crops has nothing at all to do with UFO landing pads but everything to do with wind and weather. Other sightings offer fascinating clues about the nature of perception. Bura's four-year study of 100 close encounter witnesses on behalf of a Vlenese psychiatric unit indicates that these people tend to be unusually visually creative.

Yet the UFO will continue to be promoted as an extra-terrestrial phenomenon, because that is how people want to see it.

Those who argue against the theory are considered debunkers by the enthusiasts and spoilsports by the average citizen.

Unfortunately, though, the extra-terrestrial interpretation spirals back on itself. Witnesses who see things that they do not understand remain afraid to talk about them.

The worst case in my experience was a teenage receptionist who saw a strange object and reported it to the police. That was as far as she wanted it to go, but the police gave the story to the local press. This shy young woman was then besieged by reporters and UFO groups and offered considerable sums to tell her tale in front of TV cameras. She resisted, and lived for years in a nightmare of self-imposed isolation, harbouring the memory of an encounter that gnawed at her sanity.

A few years ago we were lucky enough to obtain a piece of daylight movie film showing an orange ball of light. Investigation found no obvious answer. Kodak analysed the film and pronounced it genuine. It was shown to a private gathering of leading atmospheric physicists with a promise of no publicity. None of them had an explanation. I offered the film to each university and research laboratory in attendance. All these scientists, horrified, positively declined.

We may never learn how real UFOs are until science stops treating them as taboo. But whatever else they may or may not be, they are a social phenomenon, as anyone who sees one, then finds their story tossed from the believers to the media and back to the sceptics, may soon appreciate.

Each year in Britain an estimated 10,000 people see a UFO, so never think that it cannot happen to you.

Jenny Randles is Director of Investigations for the British UFO Research Association.

His book is out of this world

By BOB MCKELVEY
Free Press Book Editor

UFOlogist Budd Hopkins doesn't look like a wild-eyed freak — no peaking ears, no third eye in the middle of his forehead, no spouting in tongues.

Quite the opposite: Hopkins looks and acts like a whiter family man, a prize-winning artist and sculptor, a hard-working researcher.

That's not surprising, since Hopkins is all of those, as well as being a best-selling author.

His book about alien invaders, "Intruders: The Incredible Visitation at Copley Woods," sold 60,000 hardcover copies last year and probably will sell half a million more in its current paperback edition (Ballantine, \$1.50).

"Intruders" involves what Hopkins calls "the most complex — and inconceivable — UFO case history to date." It focuses on Kathie Davis, one of scores of subjects Hopkins has studied in his UFO research. The mother of two young children, Kathie seems like a typical Indiana suburbanite with the usual friends, neighbors, parents. What makes her different from most people is that she can describe in detail a series of abductions by aliens who performed genetic experiments on her, a process Hopkins calls extraterrestrial rape.

What makes Hopkins' case so plausible is similar testimony from other reliable witnesses, whose cases are similar to Kathie's.

"I've worked with 170 people, who supply similar details," Hopkins said during a recent tour for his book. "Many of these people were first abducted as kids and tested by aliens."

HOPKINS HASN'T ALWAYS been a UFO believer. He was just another skeptic until one afternoon in 1964 when he and a carload of friends passed on their way to a

party to observe a metallic-looking object hovering in the sky. "I wasn't even remotely interested in UFOs up to that time," he said.

What Hopkins and his friends saw that afternoon "was lens-shaped, somewhat larger than a car and didn't seem to be moving. Then — whooosh — It zoomed into a cloud and disappeared."

Hopkins went on to the party, described his experience and discovered that others had had similar sightings. "I started investigating and found what I called an 'underground of experiences' not made public," Hopkins said.

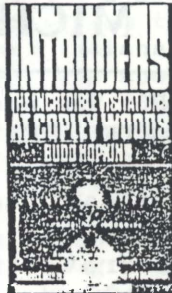
As Hopkins' interest grew, so did his research. In 1975 he investigated a friend's report that he had sighted a UFO landing in a New Jersey park. After finding confirming witnesses, Hopkins decided to write an article about it, which first appeared in the Village Voice, then in Cosmopolitan. "It ran," an amused Hopkins recalled, "between articles on 'How to Have an Orgasm' and 'What to Wear on Your First Date.'"

After that came a book, "Missing Time," which described how abductees suffer amnesia, then "Intruders." Hopkins is working on a follow-up, "Aftermath," that tells how abductees cope with their experiences.

ALTHOUGH MOST of Hopkins' subjects prefer anonymity, there's nothing half-baked about them. They include police officers, lawyers, a psychiatrist, psychologists, a microbiologist. A government lawyer named Michael Shea told about his UFO experience in the Jan. 3 magazine of the Washington Post. Words like eerie and bizarre fail to describe Shea's experience:

"I see faces peering at me... It's those black faces... He has the most interesting helmet, it's — no... He looks like a damn grasshopper... Three of them are bigger, they're dumber, I mean, they're workhorses... long arms, bowed legs... simian-like... The fourth one, the one I'm fond of, is really in charge; he's older, he's smaller, he's ancient... I'm not afraid."

While many scientists remain unconvinced that aliens are invading our planet, public acceptance of UFO sightings appears to be growing. "A recent Gallup Poll shows that most people think that UFOs are physically real," said Hopkins.



MARS IS NOT A U.F.O. Report from Dan Goring July 1988

In late September, Mars will approach Earth far closer than it has done in the last 17 years. It will appear as a bright orange 'star' fairly high up in the Southern sky for northern observers & be visible all night practically. The non-astronomy minded should be careful not to mistake Mars as a UFO! Of great interest to astronomers, for a month or two either side of September, it could be mistaken for a UFO, and increased activity has occurred every 10-11 years. This cycle has remained fairly stable. Which countries will get this increase in manifestations is open to some doubt. Perhaps USA & Europe. Of this increase there are no hard and fast rules, but the chance it may should not be passed up. I think sky-watches should be in this period. DAN GORING.

FLYING JAFFAS ET oranges pip experts

By MARTYN SHARPE

UFO hunters yesterday urged people to keep their eyes peeled — for flying ORANGES as big as houses!

Dozens of terrified witnesses have already reported the giant Jaffas, which are said to hum and glow bright orange. But all attempts to photograph the aliens have been fruitless.

A 35-year-old school dinner lady who claims to have seen several of the strange craft zooming low over Beeston, Notts, said: "They were the size of a pair of semi-detached houses. I thought, 'Beam me up, Scotty.' I was totally gob-smacked."

Sunburn

"I ran home — I'm sure they were from another planet."

The mother of two, who is too embarrassed to be named, added: "I've been ribbed something rotten, but I know what I saw and it was terrifying."

All the sightings have been in Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Staffordshire.

The UFO Investigation Society's national co-ordinator, Dennis Harriman, warned: "People who look at these things complain of mild sunburn."

"We have had several dozen sightings. Witnesses speak of orange-like ob-

jects emitting a glow. They float at low level just above houses.

"Policemen have privately admitted seeing them, but are frightened to tell their superiors."

He added: "We are anxious to collect more information."

SUN 13/4/88

UFO spot wins praise

THE Observer has been praised for its help in publicising a 24-hour UFO hotline set up to mark the 40th anniversary of modern research into the phenomenon.

Former Morley man, Mr. Philip Mantle, the hotline co-ordinator, said that without the Observer's help the special telephone service would not have been as successful.

The service was launched in June by UFO investigators in West and South Yorkshire, Lancashire and Derbyshire.

MORLEY OBSERVER 20/8/87

Teabag UFO zaps Pauline

SCHOOLGIRL Pauline Emerson was stirred up yesterday — after a close encounter with a teabag-shaped UFO.

Pauline, 14, was feeding animals in her garden when the smelly spaceship — black with little perforations — zoomed within five yards of her.

Now she is off school and taking tranquillisers to get over the shock.

Yesterday she said: "It was like a teabag. It was so black it shone out. The smell was really disgusting."

"Charlie, my horse,

was trembling and my dog went off."

Her mum Barbara was inside their home near Godmanchester, Cambs, at the time and remembers it shaking and the sensation of oxygen being sucked from it.

An education welfare officer who interviewed Pauline afterwards said: "She is a truthful kid, she wouldn't make this up."

Earlier this week a school dinner lady reported UFOs shaped like oranges flying over Beeston, Notts.

SUN 16/4/88

Evidence on Yeti is seized

EVIDENCE said to confirm the existence of the Yeti has been seized by Government officials.

The evidence, including a sheep's fleece, was grabbed at the studios of Terry Wogan's TV chat show because of fears of disease.

Now some of the material gathered in the Himalayas by mountaineer Chris Bonington faces destruction.

Daily Mirror 10/6/1988

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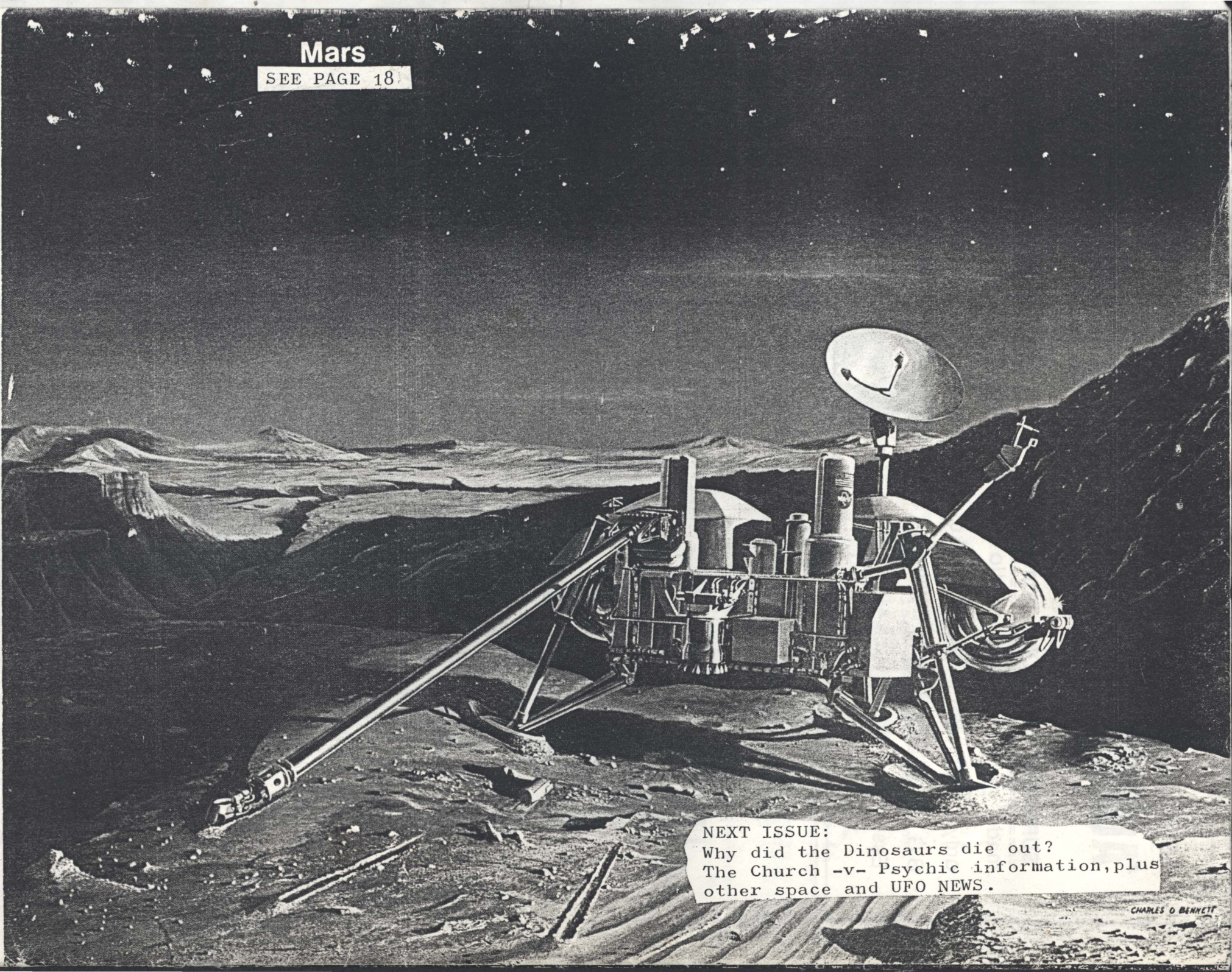
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